no. 44.

Field Book

of

Willis Linn Jepson

care Herbarium of the Royal
Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.

If lost, finder please return
and receive 15 shillings reward.

- 1926 -

Lebanon Mts, Syria, May 8, 1926

Cont. from vol. 43, p. 460.

No. 11,472. Tulipa

Near Cedars, on a red-clay-flat. A crimson or brick-red Tulip, the inner segments much smaller, all with a black eye-spot bordered by dull white, the eye spot at base. Bulb deeply seated in very hard clay.

No. 11,473. Salvia pinardii Boiss. Labiatoid. Corolla lavender-purple; rocky slopes. Stems spreading or decumbent.

No. 11,474. Aethionema armenum Boiss. Very showy low clumps a foot broad or less. Cor. pink. Rocky slopes. Stems spreading or decumbent.

No. 11,475. Poa bulbosa L. forma vivipara Koel. Grass. Rocky slopes.

No. 11,476. Gagea reticulata (Pall.) Schult. Like Gagea. Perianth pale

yellow inside, green outside. Rocky slopes.

No. 11,477. Ranunculus chaerophyllos L.
Cor. yellow. Rocky slopes.

No. 11,478. Muscari (?)
Like Muscari. Flowers purple. Rocky slopes.

No. 11,479. Vinca libanotica Zucc.
Periwinkle. Stems decumbent. Cor. blue. Rocky slopes.

No. 11,480. Lamium amplexicaule L.
Labiatae. Cor. pink-lavender. Rocky slopes.

No. 11,481. Vicia lutea L.
Legume. Fls. white with a little tinge of yellow. Rocky flat.

No. 11,482. (Erodium) Geranium libanoticum Cor. pink. Rocky flat.

No. 11,483. Anchonium Billardieri DC.
Cruciferae. Fls. purple. Rocky flat.

No. 11,484. Astragalus columnae Sieber ex Willd.
Legum. Cor. pinkish, Calyx inflated in fruit. Gravelly flat

and slopes.

No. 11,485. Cedrus libani
Seedlings. They seed germinated this last spring; and the seedlings stand by hundreds and thousands thickly on the forest floor, many still holding aloft the wing of the seed like a flaunting banner. One cannot walk without stepping on them.

No. 11,486. (Ribes) Ribes orientale prostrata Labill.
Fls. crimson.

No. 11,487. Corydalis solida (Ehrh.) Schwarz
Amongst cedars. Fls. white and dull deep red.

No. 11,488. Gagea bulbifera Salisb.
Per. yellow. Amongst cedars.

No. 11,489. Lamium Veronicifolium Benth.
Cor. white, pink-veined and -tinged. Amongst cedars. Labiatae.

No. 11,490. Cerastium sp.
Petals mainly notched. Cedars.

No. 11,491. Stellaria media (L.) Vill.
Amongst Cedars. Petals cleft nearly to base.

No. 11,492. Gagea bulbifera (L.f.) Schult. f.

Perianth yellow. Amongst Cedars.

No. 11,493. Cedrus libani Loud. var. brevifolia Hook.

No. 11,494. Malcomia

Corolla white. Cruifer. Showy banks of it amongst Cedars; on rocks also.

No. 11,495. (Myosotis) Anchusa?

Amongst Cedars.

No. 11,496. Anemone blanda Schott & Kotschy. Fls. a beautiful sky-blue; or somewhat whitish.

Amongst Cedars.

No. 11,499. Veronica sp.

Prostrate. Below Cedars - on plateau.

No. 11,498. Corydalis solida (Ehrh.) Sw.

Cor. white or pink-tinged.

Amongst Cedars. Fumarioid.

No. 11,497. Scilla cernua Red.

Perianth white with bluish veins or blue-tinged. Amongst Cedars. Liliod.

No. 11,500. Astragalus?

Legum. Cor. purple. Cushion plant. Below Cedars, on plateau.

No. 11, 501. Prunus

Tree 12 ft. h., trunk 6 in. diam. near base. Above Becharré.

No. 11,502 - 11,505, not need.

The Cedar of Lebanon grove is situated in a hollow of the Lebanon Mts. at 6315 ft. (says Baedeker), on a small plateau, surrounded on three sides by a high unbroken crescent of a snowy range. The snowy slopes thrust down tongues of snow which are only a few hundred yards distant from the grove at this time. There are a few small snow-banks still lingering in the grove itself. The encircling range rises probably 3000 to 4000 feet above the plateau. In front the plateau falls off abruptly to the great gorge of the Kadisha River. The site of the

(see also p. 11)

Lebanon Cedars, Lebanon Mts.

Cedars consists of several tiny hills rising above a streamlet which runs along the n. side. The grove is fortunately surrounded by a good stone wall built within recent years, — I think within 4 or 5 years. The enclosure includes all the trees except 8. The area included is about 12 acres — but this is just a rough guess.

The tree near the streamlet, on the path to the entrance gate, and near the entrance gate, is one of the finest and most symmetrical trees in the whole group. It is 7 ft. 1 in. in diameter at 4 ft., has a trunk 13 ft. high, — before parting into 2 erect branches. It is 75 ft. h., 84 ft. broad.

The tree to the ~~north~~ of the chapel is pointed out as the old-

est. It has a trunk 14 ft. in diam. The trunk is irregular. It has many and wide-spreading branches which have become strongly buttressed. It is 65 ft. h. and about 165 feet broad across the crown. It stands on a steep northerly slope.

I count 356 trees; but clusters evidently from one root I count as one. Trees felled long ago show in some cases evidence of this, 2 or 3 trunks from one stump.

There is an enormous reproduction from seed of last season. The young seedlings are just appearing and many have just raised their cotyledons aloft still bearing the wing-banner, the old seed-coat still holding together the tips of the cotyledons, the straining seed-

leaves forming an expanding "basket" below, tugging to be loose. One cannot walk without treading on them. The tongues from the snow-fields come within a quarter-mile, down the slope a statement as to distance more accurate than that made above. The grove is found on a cluster of tiny hills above a streamlet running back to and fed by the snow-fields. It is slightly protected in front by a low ridge towards the W.

Cedar Photos. - Spool No. 2

No. 1. - Tree in hollow, its main trunk and branches; S. side.

No. 2. A very large tree in cluster S. of chapel. 10 1/3 ft. diam. at 4 ft.; 80 ft. high, throws its branches high.

No. 3. A tree near no. 2; 8 2/3 ft.

diam., 85 ft. h. On this tree is a large axe scar, exposing the wood. In the wood is carved:

F. Olivetri, 1799. I. Bird, 1837.

The latter, says Mr. Buswell, was a missionary in Syria about that time. The first name is much more deeply carved, 1/4 inch, but in part is not easily decipherable, having apparently been mutilated with an axe a very long time ago.

No. 4. Tree in hollow, NE. of chapel.; trunk diameter 5 ft. 8 in.; 75 ft. h. It is a very symmetrical tree with regular stratified branches and one distinct trunk.

No. 5. Village on plateau across gorge, near Becharre. See p. 14.

No. 6. Pine forest. See no. 11,514 for specimen.

We stop over two nights at the hotel, Hôtel du Grand Liban. This is in the village of Becharré, a village charmingly situated on the brink of the gorge of the Kadisha River. Across the gorge, on the plateau opposite, are the villages of Hasroun and Bekáfra, their red roofs in contrast to gleaming white walls and green herbage. Several very high waterfalls — single leaps to the gorge below — add an air of life to the scene, while the bells of eventide come sweetly across the cleft on the soft air.

The whole region is closely cultivated and terraced. There are Juglans regia, Apricot, Plum, Mulberry, Grape, Fig, Apple in the orchards, — the scene diversified by tall and slender

white-trunked Poplars.

In the hotel is a French map of the Lebanon. It gives the Cedars as 1925 metres alt. Cf. p. 5 supra.

No. 11,506. Berberis (vulgaris) Cretica L.
Above Becharré. Spreading bush 1½ ft. h.

No. 11,507. Calycotome villosa (Poir.) Boiss.
Leguminous. Low rounded or cushion-like bush 6 to 12 in. high, excessively spiny.

No. 11,508. Alkanna orientalis (L.) Boiss.
Boraginoid. Becharré.

No. 11,509. Verbascum
erect, 2 to 4 ft. h. Infl. freely branching. Main stem very leafy below. Becharré.

No. 11,510. Paliurus Spina-Christi Mill.
Exceedingly spiny bush 4 to 7 ft. high. Rounded. Fls. yellow, pale. Valley easterly from Boukra.

No. 11,511. Phlomis viscosa Poir.
Labiatoid. Many stems in a clump forming a bush 2 to 4 ft. high and 3 to 5 ft. broad. Flowers a somewhat dull or buckskin yellow. With 11,510 in the open rolling lowlands. See p.

No. 11,512. Pyrus syriaca Boiss.
One individual; in an uncult area, hillslope where native shrubs and trees grow wild - but perhaps an escape nevertheless. 14 ft. h.

No. 11,513. Rosa dumetorum Thuill.
Corolla white. Pink-fl. shrubs also close by. Foothills. This is below Becharre at the lower levels.

No. 11,514. Pinus halepensis Mill.
Trees beginning 20 to 40 ft. high, possibly 50 ft. Forming a forest. See Spec no. 1, photo

no. 6. p. 9. This is the only wild or as if wild forest I have seen in either Syria or Palestine. It covers a sharp and very rocky western slope not merely unsuitable, but impossible for cultivation. The forest is quite dense - for this land - and forms in a major part of the area a crown cover. It is mixed with Cupressus sempervirens. Roughly guessed at it covers 200 or 300 acres. It can be seen from the foothills and is very prominent as a blotch on the mountain side. The locality is perhaps a little over half-way down from Becharré. A short distance beyond it we run out around a prominent point which carries a conspicuous church.

No. 11,515. Pistacia terebinthus L. var. palaestina (Boiss.) Post. With 11,512. Very rocky slope. Tree 8 in. in diam. of trunk and

25 to 40 ft. high.
No. 11,516. Eryngium creticum L.
Low foothills. See p. 15.
No. 11,517. Bupleurum nodiflorum Sibth.
See p. 15. With 11,516.

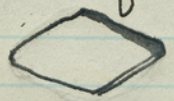
— It is a most unusual and interesting ride from Becharré to Tripoli. A short distance from Becharré we come suddenly upon a great lateral gorge to the Kadisha. On its opposite rim a village is pleasantly perched (cf. Spool no. 2, photo no. 5). (see p. 9). We go on down by a very winding road and come at last to a densely wooded steep slope of a mountain (cf. no. 11,514) which shows its face to the plain below. Just beyond this we run around a prominent high point on the tip of which a church is very conspicuous.

We wind on down by one of the most winding roads I ever traveled; and then run through the low valleys of the coastal plain, with streams of running water and oleanders along their banks. All along the road from Becharré, especially at the higher levels, there are roaring streams and streamlets everywhere and in one place we see a considerable stream burst full-blown from a mountain side, from a group of springs right before our eyes.

In the valleys and hills of the lower levels. I collect: 11,513, 11,516, 11,517, 11,511, 11,510.

At Tripoli we have a native dinner. The menu is as follows.-

- Kibbe-bil-furn (chopped meat mixed with a meal and baked into a flat cake.
- Kifte-mma-batata (ground meat made into a sort of Liberty steak, with potatoes. Notice "batata".
- Lubia (Loo-fee-ah).
- Dessert, consisting of:- Bak-a-low, a sort of very nice layer cake of a diamond shape, as:



Kenéffe (like a very delicious pudding at home with apple as the fruit basis. Burma (a very sweet brown shreddy "ship's cord"). Hal-ow-wee-fee-shibben (Resembled cheese, but was a very nice sweet dessert).

-As we, Mr. Buswell and I, were on the ground excavating no. 11,472 a forest-gaurd suddenly stood over us, shot gun in hand. He was extremely anxious to take the botanical pick and work out the bulb for us. We were afraid to let him try, because the further down the stem went the more fragile it became. At last we lifted one bulb intact- and, putting the prizes in the field press, we soon started down the trail from the plateau. It was high time and getting late. We had spent the entire day amongst the Cedars, measureing and photographing. I struck ahead, at a good gait, in my usual way, for darkness was soon to threaten. Buswell came next and the forest-gaurd after, who called to Buswell: "Who mash ea ah fee lee"! (That man ahead is a great walker.) It was a compliment, this from

a mountaineer!

— The draft mules at Tripoli and Beyrouth wears a curious kind of leather collar pointed at the top. The drivers often garnish the necks of mules with colored ornaments. The neck girdles of beads are sometimes very elaborate and quite beautiful.

— In the Museum of the American University at Beirut is a forest boundary stone from the Lebanon Mountains, time of the Romans:

NPHADAN
C DEFINITIO
SILVARVM

That is: Imp. Had. Aug. Definitio Silvarum. This was

found at 6000 ft., so there must have been forests there at that time. Fragments of such boundary stones had previously been discovered but their significance was not known until this unbroken stone was found.

The Lebanon forest of that day as marked by the authority of the Emperor Hadrian, reached shore near Jebel (Jebail) at Dog River. The above stone was found in the pass between Jachush and Schwier.

High on Sannin trunks of trees are uncovered by farmers today. 150 years ago forests were there. During the time of Pompey, B.C. 62, all Lebanon was forested. The forests were infested by robbers and Pompey cleared out the robbers. The forests were used up in reducing iron ore. The old slag

piles still show. In 1825 Burckhardt remarks that iron ore is being transported to the other side of the Lebanon range in order to reach fuel.

Inscriptions on the monuments in Egypt show that the Pharaohs levied tribute of timber on the Lebanons.

All this I have from Dr. H. H. Nelson.

Sannin with its snow crest makes a fine show across the Bay of St. George from the University grounds.

A seat in the auto costs me 60 piastres - exceedingly reasonable. My seat is that by the driver. It is a beautiful day, neither hot nor cold nor windy and most delightful with the sparkling Mediterranean on one side and the cultivated gardens of Syria on the other, each moment revealing new life and odd scenes for the eye of a western traveler. At Sidon I purchase some fine Loquats (Akidenias); they are very large and quite delicious. It is only at Sidon that this fine large form is produced.

"From Sidon unto Tyre" is a fine drive. South of Tyre I have my first really good view of the white sea-cliffs - The Ladder of Tyre.

– It is a pity to be obliged to press plant specimens. The living plant is the thing – but one must have a record of field observations, field experiments and field studies – and pressed specimens usually offer the readiest and most convenient means of keeping such records. Pressed specimens are often rather comic. A Cedrus libani branch (no. 11,493) which I collect in the Lebanon Mts., bears an old cone axis which is of course erect and therefore at right angles to the flat spray. It has to be turned down to bring it in bounds and so turned down looks comic. However specimens should never be flattened any more than necessary. Those who were taught to make "flat" specimens (cf. Forrest Shreve) lived in an

unfortunate atmosphere, were brought up in a sad kind of school.

– Today I went into the field with Amram Kazenoff, Director of Agriculture, Palestine Jewish Colonization Association. He is dark like a Jew, but has not Jewish features. He was born in Palestine (his father being an immigrant from Russia), spent 5 years in U. S., University of California, etc. see p. 29.

We took train to Zichron Jacob on the coastal plain of Sharon. Mt. Carmel is very attractive as seen from the westerly end and I have my first view of these wooded slopes. At Zichron Jacob sta. we take horses and ride over a marshy plain which K. is having drained for farming purposes. This marshy flat is now covered with extensive colonies

of Inula viscosa, a bush 2 to 3 ft. high, somewhat resembling Baccharis glutinosa in California. There is much native flowering at this time and I collect a little of it - but as we travel far today there is not much time. Next we go over the moving sand dunes on the immediate coast. The sand-binders are: Pistachio lentiscus (Mastick), sometimes forming very extensive colonies of low brush, - mound-like plants; Artemisia monosperma says A. K.; Ammophila arenaria Juncus no. 11,530 (Samaria). These are the more important right here. A. K. calls my attention to a convolvulus with long trailing stems running over the sand like Fragaria chilensis at home. It is not in flower. There is a good deal of Plantago no. 11,535.

We now come to the Nahr ez Zerka or Crocodile River. It is, for this region, a considerable stream. Where we strike it a small herd of buffaloes are in the water up to their necks. A hundred yards or two brings us to the seashore where, in the waste, is a bridge across the river. It was built a long time ago by the Turks when there was a road along the coast. It seems odd to see a stone bridge, well preserved, here in the drifting sands without any road. Of course in Roman days the road paralleled the shore because we soon see remnants of the old Roman road and especially of the aqueduct which carried water from the river to Caesarea.

We go on south through the sand-dunes. A rift of rock lies near the shore, a low rift;

It has been quarried here and there by the Romans. The square cutting shows sharply and might to my eyes have been done within twenty years, instead of twenty centuries. In the quarries grows Ceratonia siliquosa and I take no. 11,525 from a gnarled but rather large old tree. This species is very common through all this region in the hill country, especially as scrub. In the quarries, too, growing out of rock crevices, I take Ephedra no. 11,533. This we noted also on the high east city wall at Caesarea in great clumps.

We ride on southerly and come to Caesarea - an ancient Roman city. The walls of the mediaeval city are in excellent preservation and enclose a city much, very much smaller

than the large Roman town. An arched gate in the south city wall is objected to by my horse, but he is finally coaxed through. We ride on southerly along the beach and examine still more extensive sand-dunes; and return to Caesarea. The Crusader's Castle is the chief of the remains. The Crusaders built chiefly of Roman materials doubtless, for, down at sea-level, washed by the waves, are charte Roman columns laid horizontally like so many logs. What barbaric iconoclasts the Crusaders must have been!

A very burning nettle (no. 11,252) grows thickly along the low walls just outside the eastern city gate. Soon I almost regret getting off the horse to collect it! Soon we pass the great Roman still
hippodrome - ilo form, excellently

preserved, tho' now devoted to agricultural uses. A.K. says certain of the stones marking the course of a race are still preserved, are still in position. We ride on to Benjamina where we spend a little time in the experimental farm and take lunch in the town. At the Experiment Farm K. has some fine plots of Sudan grass and Napier grass. Also many varieties of Ricinus communis. Also Oranges. He expected as a matter of course that Eucalyptus globulus would do well here. He looked at its fine development in California and said: "It will be just the thing for Palestine". It is quite a failure! Ever since arriving in Palestine I have been trying to appreciate the much-talked of

resemblances between California and Palestine. Both have a long dry summer season; both a more or less rainy winter season. When so much is said the resemblances do not end - but you have expressed the most important ones by far. The differences while less obvious, while more subtle, are fundamental and important. In the case of Eucalyptus globulus it is, suggests Kazenoff, a matter of air dryness in Palestine. Medicago sativa is another instance. It is a failure here. Where irrigation water is available the soils are too heavy for it. It is also attacked by ↑usually a weevil. It is replaced by Trifolium alexandrinum, which is extremely valuable here.

Cont. from p. 23. The village on the hill (not the railway station is Aaronsohn's village. His neat dwelling was pointed out to me.

Haifa, Palestine, May 14

The problem of getting my collections back to the States has been confronting me. A "dry goods" box about 2 x 2 x 3½ ft. holds them. The American Express will transport the box for a little over $30. The Fabre Company, a French line, for $3.30. Kazenoff persuades me that it is too great a risk to send by freight, there being no assurance that the box will not be wet or put over a boiler or something else fatal to its contents. So I am busy making the whole into parcel post packages of 5 kilos weight covered with linen. It is more of a task than could be anticipated - especially sewing on the linen covers, sealing with sealing wax and addressing. It took me near 5 days!

Haifa to Kantara, May 16, 1926

Left Haifa by rail at 8:00 a.m. Gaza, as one of the southernmost towns of Palestine is interesting, lying in its sand dunes. The houses are chiefly of mud with straw roofs and so look very different from those at Ludd and further north. In this region Ficus sycamorus is a large and fairly frequent often picturesque tree. Threshing is now going on and I see peasants driving cattle or camels round and round over low stacks of wheat. I also notice a man winnowing the straw with a fork. Near Khan there are grass huts with low-conic tops. These look as if they were made of sedges. Across the desert I see a camel-train. From this distance it looks like a train of huge birds. The train goes on very slowly to Kantara on the Suez

Canal, arriving about 5 o'clock, with a wait until 9:40 for the train from Cairo that is to take us to Port Said.

Shipments to Washington, D.C., Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

Cont. from vol. , p. 470.

Haifa Postoffice: Palestine.

– Parcel of herb. spms., no. 515, May 11.
– " " " " no. 518, May 12.
– " " " " no. 529, May 12.
– " " " " no. 561, May 15.

– Report No. 3, dated Mar. 19, Cairo, mailed from London June 3.

– Report no. 7, dated Apr. 26, Jerusalem, Palestine, mailed at sea, on S.S. Orca, Aug. 4, 1926, with additions at Kew dated July 30.

– See pp. ? below for book and parcel shipments.

I engage passage on the city of Harvard, bound for Plymouth; the Hakusan Maru of the Japanese line, on which I hoped to get a berth, being full. The next day I go aboard.

We pass near enough to the great island of Crete to see well its high snow-covered mountains. It is a surprise to see so much snow, for its highest mountains are only 8100 ft. it is said. [Mt. Stavros, = 8193 ft.].

Passing through the Strait of Messina I catch only a brief glimpse of Mt. Etna's snow-fields on one side – and then the clouds cover it up. The islands north of Sicily look like a cluster of volcanic cones thrown out of the sea. Indeed two of them are active.

We pass near Stromboli and I can see occasionally fitful dark red flames in its smoking crater and masses of lava run down the side, kicking up a dust. We call in at Marseilles, which has a highly picturesque port with the mountains rising around it. Before reaching Marseilles we passed between Sardinia and Corsica — highly picturesque and broken mountainous coasts. Through the Strait of Gibraltar we come into the Atlantic and this morning at 7 am pass Cape St. Vincent, a fine sharp headland projecting far into the sea — more of a cape than I have ever seen before. — May 28. All through the Mediterranean we had smooth seas and sunny days mostly. The

motion of the ship was hardly noticeable in the dark blue indigo waters.

In the evening of May 29 we pass the sea lights of Cape Finisterre and the next day are in the Bay of Biscay. I saw yesterday a couple of small whales. This sea journey on a slow ship is proving very tedious. I watch the Lascar sailors eating by the forecastle out of great platters on the open deck; walk the deck and read; and so while the time away. It will be a delight to see Eddystone Light.

We pass near Brest and on the following morning early we are in Plymouth Harbor, with the Hoe in front and the wooded rolling country side of England greeting the eye, June 1, Tuesday morning. Took train for London through the lovely Devonshire country. The

(Cont'd p. 39.)

No. 11,518. Capparis aegyptia Lam.
Caesarea. Low bush. Very spiny.

No. 11,519. Rumex pictus Forsk.
Sand-dunes, Caesarea.

No. 11,520. Glaucium luteum Scop.
This horned poppy grew in the streets of Caesarea and made a great show on the seacliffs near the town.

No. 11,521. Datura Metel L.
Caesarea, streets of the town

No. 11,522. Urtica pilulifera L.
This nettle grew in heavy masses forming low thickets along the stone fences. See p. 27.

No. 11,523. Convolvulus Secundus Desr.
Sea dunes. Stems prostrate.

No. 11,524. Euphorbia bislandulosa Desf.

Stems forming a clump 1½ to 2 ft. high, many from a woody base.

No. 11,525. Ceratonia siliqua L.
In old quarries by seashore.
See p. 26.

No. 11,526. Fumaria capreolata L.
Fumariod. Zichron Jacob.

No. 11,527. Trifolium purpureum var. prostratum Post. Benjaminia

No. 11,528. Chaetosciadium trichospermum
Zichron Jacob

No. 11,529. Imperata cylindrica L.
See p. Sand dunes. Caesarea

No. 11,530. Juncus acutus L.
Caesarea. Called Samara. Used by the natives in weaving mats, says A. K. See p. 24.

No. 11,531. Echium glomeratum Poir.
Zichron Jacob.

No. 11,531a Lavatera punctata All.
Zichron Jacob sta.

No. 11,532. Hyparrhenia hirta (L.) Stapf. [Andropogon h. L.] Zichron Jacob sta.

No. 11,533. Ephedra
In a Roman stone quarry along the seashore, near Caesarea. See p. 26.

No. 11,534. Cyperus aegyptiacus Gloxin. (C. capitatus Vand.) This sedge grew in the sand-dunes, Caesarea.

No. 11,535. Plantago maritima L.
See p. 24. Sand dunes, Caesarea.

No. 11,536. Eryngium creticum L.
Zichron Jacob, in dry ground. Common. The bracts are very blue! also the stems. Some plants are wholly blue and most striking objects in the field.

No. 11,537. Lotus creticus L.
Sand dunes. Caesarea.

No. 11,538. Statice sinuata L.
Sand-dunes by Roman Stone Quarry, Caesarea.

No. 11,539. Trifolium agrarium L.
By Roman Stone Quarry along sea near Caesarea, in sandy soil.

Cont. from p. 35 beauty of the trees and groves, the green fields, the gently undulating lands, with here a proud home and there a delightful cottage, all absorb the eye and give pleasure to the esthetic sense. Without warning or anticipation I come suddenly upon the White Horse. The first sight of it is so sudden and the illusion so perfect that it seems as if hung in the sky! (See p. 41 In a moment more I see it is on the side of a green hill. The figure of the horse is very strong and full of action. It is so perfect that it might well have been done by a modern artist in-

stead of by King Alfred. I arrive in London, go to the Elizabeth Hotel, a quiet place in Craven Hill Gardens, Lancaster Gate. As soon as possible I call upon my friend, E. J. Baker, at Kew who gives me a hearty welcome. Baker said: "I have gone off a research status as Honorary Assistant at the Natural History Museum. I am working on the Leguminosae of Tropical Africa. They are frightfully difficult. I have to go to Brussels and work a month or two, to Paris, to Geneva, to Rome, to Berlin – because the types are so scattered. They haven't got everything at Kew as formerly or with us at Kensington. English is getting very old – or so or so. He is not doing good work any more. Capt. A. W. Hill is Director now at Kew, Cotton is Keeper of the Herbarium. Sprague, Skan and

Wright, all of whom you remember, are still there. Hutchinson has out a new arrangement of phanerogams – but in my work I am following Bentham and Hooker. Sprague has become intensely interested in nomenclature. Hill, Sprague and one or two others are going to Ithaca for the Congress of Plant Sciences. I scarcely think any German botanists will go. They are frightfully poor since the war."

[Cont. from p. 39.] This "white horse" is the one near Newbury and not the one of Tom Brown's School Days acc. to Baedeker, and so not King Alfred's.

– I go down to Kew, secure a bedroom at 7 Haverfield Gardens. My meals I take at the Priory, in Priory Road, Miss Farge, a very nice place where I should have liked to have had sleeping quarters but the house is quite full up. I meet there Mrs. Jas. B. Faulkner, a Scotch lady; and her son, Blaude Mrs. Faulkner says their home was at Newburgh about 12 mi. from St. Andrews with the Firth in front and the Grampians in a great sweep behind. She knew David Prain as a lad in the town and often patronized his father's shop, his father being a saddler. He is now Sir David, but is retired from the Directorship of Kew. Gardens.

The Faulkners took me on a drive to Windsor this Sunday afternoon, June 12, a fine day with some

clouds but no rain except a shower when we were lunching. We went into the Terrace Garden at Windsor Castle where the band of the Royal Household Guards is playing before a large crowd. The views from the terrace over the rolling wooded country towards the Thames are very fine. Etonians in their silk hats and short jackets or tailed coats are going about everywhere; as also members of the Guards in their beaver caps and red coats, the cloth of which I am told costs £ 5 pounds a yard.

"But on the other hand neither Europe nor Asia nor South America has ** any valley gorges ** more beautiful than those of the Sierra Nevada. – James Bryce, Memories of Travel, p. 251 (1923). MacMillan.

New England.

Natural Scenery

-Vespasiano da Bisticci was the first cartologo of his day, a renowned publisher of manuscripts, a bookseller of Florence in the days of Cosimo (circa 1478). He retired in 1480 to Fiesole, "a sweet and pleasant place where woods and solemn hills, fountains, torrents and clear streams await you." He had a Tuscan's eye for natural beauty. (Cf. Vespasiano Memoirs. Trans. Routledge. 21s.]. He and his contemporaries may be compared to (i.e. contrasted with), the English travellers taking the "grand tour" in the 17th Cent. "The travellers were not merely indifferent to landscape but in all its stronger forms they violently disliked it. The Alps were merely "horrid", the Pyrenees nothing but an ugly wall hindering commerce between France and Spain. Not mountains only, all "very slippery and excessive cold"; displeased the

voyager, but he looked with hostile carelessness on skies and woodlands, on rocks and colored horizons. He preserved the attitude of St. Bernard, who walked all day long by the shore of Lake Leman, and at night was found to be unaware that he had been near a lake at all."- London Times, June 12, '26 in review of "Francis Mortoft: His Book. Being his travels through France and Italy, 1658-59. (Hakluyt Society).

James Bryce has written a book, "Memories of Travel", in which he describes and compares the natural scenery of many lands. He says in it: "Neither Europe nor Asia nor South America has any mountain gorges more beautiful than those of the Sierra Nevada".

"— Sequoia religiosa. — Taxodii spec. Douglas in Hook. compan. Bot. Mag. II. 150. — Abies religiosa Hook. et Arn. in Beech. Voy. 160 (nec Humb.). — Taxodium sempervirens Hook. et Arn. in Beech. voy. 392 (nec Lambert). Hook. Ic. plant. t. 379. — Sequoia gigantea Endl. synops. conif. 198. — Habitat in California (Haenke). — Folia latiora et breviora quam in genuina Abiete religiosa habitu simillima. Specimina [sic] Haenkeana sterilia."
— Presl, C. B., Epimeliae Botanicae, 237 (1849).

There is no mention of our Redwood in the place where we would naturally expect to find it, namely Presl's Reliquiae Haenkeanae, but Presl mentions it in Epi. Bot. as above noted. The tendency to make two species of our Redwood originated with Endlicher and, I think, died with him except for Presl. On the same

page, Epi. Bot., he has the following: "Pinus Tecote Schiede et Deppe in Linnaea, V. 75. Lamb. Pinus, ed. 2. II. t. 20. n. 19. — In California ad Monterey (Haenke). — Ex adnotatione Haenkei strobili deflexi declinati."

P. tecote is not mentioned by Sargent, Silva, but Shaw, Pines of Mexico, admits it as a species. Presl applied this specific name to Haenke material, which must be P. muricata or tuberculata, Gord.[1] rather than radiata.

P. californica Harlw. This name has every right to be taken up if the homonym P. tuberculata Gord. is not used for the Knobcone Pine. P. californiana Loisl. is clearly a nomen nudum and goes quite by.

---

[1] — Coulter, Thos. cf. Proc. Zool. & Bot. Soc. Dublin 11:104. This ref. is a ms. note in Kew copy of Hemsley, Biol. Cent. Am.

1849- Epimeliae Botanicae. - C.B. Presl.
Prague.
p. 3. - "Ich gestehe aufrichtig, dass ich mich sehr oft geirrt habe, es ist aber auch für mich das grösste Vergnügen, meinen Irrthum anzeigen und verbessern zu können. In diesem Falle suche ich den goldenen Satz praktisch anzuwenden, dass das Gestehen, dass man Unrecht hatte, nichts anderes heisst als zeigen, dass man heute klüger ist, als man gestern war. Ich hoffe aber auch, dass es Niemand übel nehmen wird, wenn ich ihm einen [p. 4] Irrthum nachweise, da man es hier nicht mit der Person, sondern mit den wissenschaftlichen Ansichten zu thun hat; und da Einer dem Anderen die begangenen Irrthümer zu vergeben hat, so heben sie sich wechselseitig auf. Sehr oft ist es aber nur möglich, auf einen wahrscheinlichen Irrthum aufmerksam zu machen, damit er bei einer andern

Gelegenheit berücksichtigt werden kann.

¶ Die Wissenschaft ist ein Kampfplatz, von dem Niemand ohne Wunde kömmt. Wer sich vor einer Wunde fürchtet, darf diesen Kampfplatz nicht betreten; er darf weder aufschreien, wenn er verwundet wird. Wenn bei einem solchen Kampfe sich dann die Leidenschaft hinzugestellt, so wird die Wichtigkeit der Streitfragen verrückt, und es ist ein Skandal zu erwarten, welcher für Manche der herrlichste Genuss ist. Dabei ist immer das traurige Resultat, dass die Wissenschaft bei solchen Streite entweder gar keinen Gewinn hat, oder doch bei diesem Gezänke an Achtung verliert. Die in der Leidenschaft gegebenen Blössen können vom Gegner zu den kräftigsten Gegenbeweisen und Hieben benutzt werden und werden auch wirklich benützt.

-over-

* * * * * * Cont.

Jede Hauptabtheilung des Pflanzen-systems hat ihr eigenes Princip der Classification."

- Rosa californica C. & S. - Monterey, Haenke. β orthacantha, aculeis stipularibus rectis. Monterey (Haenke). [p. 202]
- Sanguisorba microcephala, a new sp. of Presl, was from Nutka Sound, Haenke. - p. 202.
- Rosa nutkana, Presl. Nutka Sound, Haenke, p. 202.
- Photinia salicifolia Presl. Monterey, California and San Blas, Mexico (Haenke). p. 204.
- Haenke's things are listed on pp. 194 to 205. - Nutka Sound, Monterey, Chile, Peru, cf. p. 66 infra.
- Horkelia californica C. + S. Monterey (Haenke)
- H. cuneata Lindl. Monterey (Haenke).
- H. fusca Lindl. " "
- Adenostoma fasciculata H. & A. " "

Apparently the above include all of as Monterey by Haenke.

See p. 46 supra.

Titles of Lamberts works.

"A Description of the Genus Pinus, with directions relative to the cultivation, and remarks on the uses of several species: also descriptions of many other new species of the family of Coniferae. Illustrated with figures. By Aylmer Bourke Lambert Esq. F.R.S. A.S. | G.S. | H.S. M.R.A.S. and H.M.R.I.A. Vice-president of the Linnean Society; Member of the Imperial Academy Natural-Curiosorum, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Madrid, and of the Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon. London. 1832."

The above is the work from which I copied into Silva Cal. the original description of Sequoia sempervirens.

"A Description of the Genus Pinus, illustrated with figures, directions relative to the cultivation, and remarks on the uses of the several species. By Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Vice-President of the Linnean Society. London. 1803."

The above is the gigantic folio, first edition. It has no mention of Sequoia. Curiously the second edition does not refer to it, so far as I notice.

– I called first on Capt. Arthur W. Hill, Director of the Royal Gardens, who received me cordially. He is to attend the Botanical Congress at Ithaca in August. I am invited to his house for Sunday evening. He plans to extend his tour to the Pacific Coast and give three lectures at Berkeley.

At the Herbarium I first waited on the Keeper, Mr. Bolton, the fungi man. He remembered me from my visit long ago (tho' I do not have myself a clear remembrance of him) and gave me the privileges of the herbarium. I had a good welcome too from Mr. Skan, the librarian, who recalled how we two, in 1906, went together to a bindery school of evenings. Also a cordial welcome from J. A. Sprague. He took me out to tea in the afternoon and

reviewed for my benefit what he had been doing. He also told in a most amusing way how he happened to get into the nomenclatorial game. He has been doing the main work on the new Index since 1912 and as he gained experience he saw the weak points of the International Rules. So he published a note on his findings and another and so on – all of which attracted much attention and started a lot of debate and discussion. All these years no one had asked his opinion on nomenclatorial matters or considered that he had any views or authority. Dr. Stapf, it seems, had never submitted any query for his judgment; but now comes to him to solicit his view as if he were an authority! All of which amuses Sprague very much.

Dr. Stapf is still here and greeted me this morning. He is devoted to the Botanical Magazine as Editor. N. E. Brown is retired but comes

to the herbarium as a visitor to work on Mesembryanthemum. He desires special material of our species in California, which we have called M. aequilaterale, but which he believes to be distinct from the original South African type. He asks for flowers dried in the sun without pressing, with notes on size of the flowers, petals and stigmas. Notes also on the color. Does it ever occur yellow? Variations in color? Shape of fruit?

Hutchinson who has written an interesting book on the classification of Flowering Plants, just out, also greets me. Miss Green is one of those workers on the Index Kewensis who do the main job but get no credit — at least in print. J. H. Burkill is also here and presents himself.

Regarding Geo. Washington in English School Boy Histories.

"The revolt in fact would have fizzled out in a year but for the invincible determination of George Washington, a leader whose faith in the great cause nothing could daunt. When half his forces and the other half were dispersing to their homes Washington still held on and rallying fresh contingents to his side turned to face the enemy once more" — C. E. Robinson, A Concise History of Great Britain.

— George Washington, a famous American general and the Founder and First President of the United States. He reorganized the colonial troops, "that despicable rabble", as so many Englishmen thought them to be. He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. — Outlines of English History by Geo. Carlin M. A., Late Head Master of Kew College, Oxford University: p. 204.

— The thirteen colonies in North America all made common cause. They had been loyal and true to the mother-country; but now, rather than submit to oppression they were prepared to resist to the utmost. A hastily formed militia was placed under

command of the Virginian, George Washington. They could not have had a nobler leader. We English may be allowed to share the pride which Americans feel in George Washington for he was of English blood and sprang from an old family in Northampton. - p. 208, Short History of England and Great Britain, Professor Meiklejohn.

- Pitt said in Parliament: 'I rejoice that America has resisted.' Geo. Washington, the greatest of the American leaders, took Boston. - p. 240, Elliot and Elliot, Preliminary History of England.

- Washington had a difficult task before him; his troops were irregular volunteers unused to the restraints of discipline and divided by local jealousies. Luckily he was a born organizer and by strength of will succeeded not only in keeping his men together but in dominating the irresponsible committee in congress. xx Washington passed the winter at Valley Forge; his army totaled less than three thousand men and was almost destitute of food and other supplies. - p. 456-7, A History of England for Schools by M. W. Keatinge, Reader in Education, University of Oxford, and N. L. Frazer, M.A., Headmaster of Jekyl Grammar School.

Cont. p. 125.

- Sequoia gigantea. A pamphlet, probably 1856, printed in London, "Mammoth Tree from California" describes and pictures the sheath of bark taken from the trunk of the tree in the Calaveras Grove and being exhibited in the Adelaide Gallery, Strand, London. It was brought over by J. L. Trask, an American, who had exhibited it previously in New York. Later it was taken to the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Clippings from the newspapers of London are reprinted and give total weight as 363 feet. Reprints from Hooker's Journal of Botany give 327 ft. Reasonable and cautious figures are given in a reprint from Chambers' Edinburg Journal; doubtless, like the other reprints, 1856. In the Gardener's Chronicle, also the same year probably, Lindley has an account and quotes (cont.)

– Spergularia macrotheca Heynhold, Nom. Bot. Hort. 2: 689 (1846). Transcript: = "Spergularia macrotheca (Fisch. et Mey.), (= Arenaria glandulosa β macrotheca Steud. = A. macrotheca Hornem.), grosbuchsiges, ⊙. f. Californien, Chili?"

The above work has an alphabetic list of authors and collectors in the front of each volume: I note in vol. 2 the following:

p. XI. "Coulter, Dr., ein Irländer, lebte in Genf, Thomas reiste in Mexico, † 1843."

p. XIII. Hartweg, aus Carlsruhe, bereiste mehrere Provinzen Südam. in bot. Hinsicht, sehr fleissiger u. kenntnisreicher Sammler."

These two lists of authors are useful for looking up obscure authors or obscure abbreviations of such. The two volumes are of different date, the first being 1840.

In vol. 1 I note (p. 131): "J. J. Brodie, schottischer Cryptogamolog."

– Davy, J. B. Is here at the Herbarium and hunted me up this morning. When in California last summer he stopped (with Mrs Davy) at Mt. Hermon with Mrs. Davy's sister, for a time, collecting specimens of forest trees for his work at Oxford. One day he climbed a Redwood tree in order to secure cones. When about 20 feet up the two limbs which were supporting his feet broke simultaneously and he came down into a fork which entangled his feet and threw him over backward. His body being heavy caused a severe strain which laid him up for three weeks. He is all over it now, which is fortunate since he might have been bed-ridden or crippled for life.

This evening I passed Pitt Terrace and Davy came out and asked me in to see Mrs. Davy. Mrs. Davy was much pleased to see me and said the years had not used me

cont. p. 62.

Cont. from p. 57.

Lobb. The exhibition of the lowest part of the trunk in San Francisco, the 116 feet in New York and London, created a distinct sensation. There was no building in London to receive it upright, so it was, after being shown in several places, taken to the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Lindley speaks of its "fabulous antiquity"; the newspaper writers of "this enormous and primeval monarch of the soil of California", "a magnificent tree of almost fabulous dimensions", "this interesting mastodon of the vegetable world", "this sylvan mastodon".

The hotel at Calaveras Grove, "romantically situated, has now become the fashionable resort of Californians during the summer months."

"To strip such a tree occupied seven stout men for 25 days each".

"The extreme thickness of the bark varies from 18 to 23 inches".

"Four months were occupied in the removal [of the bark] from the tree."

"The burnt places seen upon the outside of the bark are caused by the annual fires that run through the forests in the fall of the year. The Indians inhabitating the country are in the habit of setting fire to the woods, both for the purpose of driving out the game and also to burn up the dry leaves upon the ground to facilitate the gathering of the acorns from the oaks, which are their principal food".- p. 6, "Description of the Mammoth Tree from California". London: Printed by B. S. Francis, Katherine st., Strand. [There is no date, nor author. The date of all the extracts is 1856.]

[Cont. from p. 59] as hardly as they, that I was not grey! Mrs. Davy is eager to return to California to stay. She loves the state with a deep-seated abiding love that has never lessened in all these years of what she has counted as exile in South Africa and in England. She said: "I want to go back. I will do anything to get back. I will scrub floors. I will cook in a logging camp. I will live in a hut in the woods.— Only to be back in California! But stoping away as long I have lost my citizenship! I was born in California in 1863; my father was born in the United States and his fathers before him for 200 years." Davy himself then said quietly after this outburst: "We are going back; as soon as we can we are going back to California to live".

— Note that many of the comparisons with types at Kew, this trip, are not written in this book but in "Types and Orig. Citations", p. 76 etc.

This evening I was invited to the house of the Director to meet the Garden Club. This is composed of 50 members — no more, probably all wealthy or well-to-do men who have great fine gardens and who are themselves gardeners and tremendously keen about it. When they get together there is a great amount of eager talk going on all the while. They are rather like a lot of eager schoolboys turned loose in Kew Gardens. I went about with them. There is a fine lusty young Lyonothamnus 18 ft. h. by one of the green houses. They were much interested in it and wanted to know about its flowering and color of flowers. It seems they have no trouble here germinating its seed and have seedlings to distribute amongst members. Fremontia californica is flowering profusely. Their admiration for it is very great. It is however short-lived and when it flowers heavily, as this year, they

expect it "to go off", that is die. I was invited to dine with the Club and was seated by Lord Lambourne, the Chairman, and Sir David Prain. Sir David greeted me and said: "It is a long long time since you have been at Kew but the years have treated you very lightly." Sir David is a delightful companion. He has the considerate kindly thoughtfulness (for you in conversation) of the best type of Scotch gentleman. He recalled to my mind that definition of the science of botany which occurs in Gilbert White's Natural History of Selborne in a letter to the Honorable Daines Barrington: "a pursuit that amuses the fancy and exercises the memory, without improving the mind or advancing any real knowledge" (cf. Buckland ed., vol. 2, p. 99.— D. Appleton & Co.); and commented whimsically upon it.

Cont. p. 65.

The members present at the dinner were in so far as I got the names, Lord Lambourne of Wisley, F.C. Stern, Musgrove, Hon H.D. McLaren (son of Lord Abercrombie), John Millais (son of the great painter), Colonel Stevenson, C.B. Clarke, Williams, Beans (Curator of the Gardens), Reginald Loder, Major Chipps (Vice-Director of the Gardens, Kew), Gary of Wales, Dr. A.W. Hill, Director of the Kew Gardens, Lionel Rothschild (of the great Rothschild house), Johnson, Mark Fenwick, Sir John Rameden, Sir William Lawrence, Charles Hicks, James, Baker, Lt.-Colonel Leonard Messel. The last was my particular cicerone at dinner in telling me who are the various members and their special interests. Messel gave me this card: 104 Lancaster Gate, W. London. It was interesting that they kept going about the gardens until 10 o'clock, so late does the day and twilight hold here; and even after that we went

[Cont. p. 66.]

— Ceanothus. Sprague says that at the Primely Botanic Nursery, Paignton, South Devon, are to found about 100 varieties of Ceanothus in flower just now. The President is H. Whitely, the Manager J. Hill.

— Cont^d. from p. 66] to the water Lily house to see the Egyptian Lotus fully expanded. I had seen them in mid-day and they were not so much — but now in the darkness they were fully opened and shone resplendent.

— Haenke, Thaddeo. He edited the Eighth (acc. to title-page, ninth acc. to Pritzel) edition of Linné's Genera Plantarum." Vindobonae. 1791." cf. p. 50, supra.

— Collecting. Rarities. Cf. the "Botanical Tables, 1785, Earl of Bute, 656 colored plates, 12 copies printed and plates destroyed. Cf. Pritzel, Thesaurus, p. 50 (1872) and Wheldon & Wesley, Cat. N. S. 18, p. 9.

— To dinner with Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Davy at Pitts Hotel, Kew Green, where they are stopping. I referred to the antagonism towards America exhibited everywhere in Europe, the hostile criticisms everywhere against Americans, so that, having always taken my country for granted, I wondered what particular virtues it had that I should place foremost. I asked Mrs. Davy to say what should be put first: She replied, (1) "equality of opportunity", to which I added the freest and most abundant means that for advancement are open to every individual. She put second (2) the joyousness of the people, their zest in life, their enjoyment in doing things. They are a friendly people. They are not afraid to talk to a stranger or even make friends with a stranger. Beyond this Mrs. Davy hesitated and I took up the thread. (3). The policy of generosity and fairness to weak

nations on the part of America, as shown towards Cuba and Haiti. (3). The policy of frank honesty in our diplomatic and foreign relations. Here we have on the part of our Presidents, Lincoln to Coolidge, an almost unblemished record. Roosevelt, so desirous of pushing through to a desired end, especially when flourishing his big stick, frequently sophisticated.* (4). The status of women is on a higher and finer plane than in any other country in the world. Women have finer feelings, practise refinements not known elsewhere, and cultivate the mind as women nowhere else have the opportunity. (5.) Abundance and cleanliness of food. No people can be great unless there is an abundance of food as in the

United States. Moreover the highest, even if not the most economical, use is made of that food. Nowhere else in the world are there such measures and devices for assuring cleanliness in food. Our practice in this matter has reached a very high standard.

— Kew Herbarium. For notes on various types see note-book "Types and Original Citations", p. 76, etc.

---

* His intrigue against the British Embassador Mortimer Durand, is still remembered. Cf. Biography of Sir Mortimer Durand, by Sir Percy Sykes. (Cassels. 25s. 1926). → Durand writes to his sister: "It would be a grand work to bring England and America together, the grandest work an Englishman could do for his country."

It is much easier to find fault with a people or person than to praise him or appreciate his virtues. The chief faults of our people are easy to see, but difficult to place in order. I arrange them as follows:

1. The suppression of freedom of opinion which is peculiarly sad in a land which was founded for the ends of liberty of belief and opinion. Perhaps there is no country on earth, unless perhaps Russia, where tyranny in this way is greater. And of all states in the United States California is not merely the worst but far and away the worst. It is not merely that it is wrong - but it is futile. You can't kill opinion by putting it in jail. If it is wrong opinion it is not worth while to put it in jail, in fact it is dangerous because if you do there are hundreds who will believe it right and believe that you put it there because you were afraid, because you trembled before it. On the other hand if their opinions are right all the jails in the world cannot kill those opinions. Opinions cannot be confined by stone and by iron bars. For these, stone walls do not a prison make.

2. We are a law-breaking people which is a great pity since we make our own laws.

3. Our habit of braging and boasting. We are not very tolerant of this in individuals but as a national vice as it is national braging we tend to encourage

[cont. from p. 67.

4. There is no caste, no class. No man is held back or handicapped in any way from rising to any station or filling any position for which he is fitted.

4. Our wastefulness is one of the 5 great scandals in destructiveness in the world's history. The vast herds of buffalo covering the great plains for a thousand miles were ex-

tinguished almost in a day. The burning up of our forests is still an annual national calamity. Waste in a thousand other forms astonishes the visitor from other lands. All signs of our wastefulness are the piles of junk of various kinds in and about every city and town, and about nearly every farm. You do not see such things in the Old World.

– Amorphophallus titanum from Sumatra is coming into flower in the greenhouse during my last days at Kew, end of July. It takes ten years to flower, produces one leaf each year, becomes on flowering 12 to 15 ft. high. The stench in the greenhouse at the height, they say, is something awful. I left for home before it reached full flowering.

This afternoon drove to Wisley, site of the garden of the Royal Horticultural Society. On the way passed through Kingston-on-Thames. In the center of the town surrounded by a railing is the ancient king's stone on which seven of the ancient Saxon kings were crowned. Their names appear on the sides of the pedestal, with a coin of the reign of each countersunk in the stone beneath the names. Just before Kingston is the old and interesting Hare Church seen across a common. The gardens at Wisley are landscaped in a somewhat undulating ground and are very beautiful, especially the rockeries. They have here a Blue Atlas Cedar which is very striking. If one close one's eyes a little it looks as if it were carrying a light fall of snow. A shrub Clematis took my eye. It is very sweet. Two fine bedding roses are Dorothy Dix and Pink Delight.

Wisley, England, 27 June 1926.

dwarf roses with luminous pink flowers. But the grandest sight consisted of 3 rows of Larkspurs one hundred yards long and 7 to 10 feet high. These 3 rows represent named horticultural varieties, exhibiting a great range of color and shape. On the return we came through Richmond Park. On Richmond Hill was pointed out the spot where on fine days you can see the Tower of London, a spot where Henry VIII waited for the signal that Anne Boleyn's head been cut off in order that he might marry the next one; and in the other direction is shown the place where Thomson wrote "The Seasons". [Aponogeton distachyoides grew in a pool at Wisley.]

Petersham, Surrey, June 30, '26.

At the very foot of Richmond Hill towards Kingston you step of the busy high road into a quiet lane to the right and there is St. Peter's Church,

a small quaint structure of brick with a square tower. It is even more quaint inside. In one recess are tomb-effigies, recumbent figures dating back to Opposite is an epitaph, pink marble, dating back to 1660. One tablet on the main wall in the nave reads as follows:

In the Cemetery
Adjoining this Church
were interred in the year 1798,
the mortal remains of
Captain George Vancouver, R.N.,
whose valuable and interprising
voyage of discovery
to the North Pacific Ocean and
round the world
during four years of laborious survey
added greatly
to the geographical knowledge of his countrymen.

To the Memory
of that celebrated navigator

this monumental tablet
is erected by
The Hudson Bay Company.

In the old cemetery outside the church, "godis acre" it is called, are the graves of old, and amongst them the simple stone of Vancouver. The legend reads:

Captain George Vancouver
Died in the year 1798
Aged 40

I had not realized he was so young. If I ever knew it, the fact had passed from my mind. When he first struck the Californian coast he was only 31 !!

One of the old effigies reads:
Ad amicas, ad omnes, ad Deum.
Another:
A bright example, proving integrity, conduct and valour in public

life, to be compatible with the virtues of a husband, a father and a friend.

With reference to the Vancouver effigy above remember that all the words of all the lines are in capitals. The line containing the name is in larger capitals.

Back of the churchyard is a meadow, where today they are making hay, backed by groves of trees and the rising slope of Richmond Hill. It is a quiet fragrant scene, apart from yet closely bordered by one of the bustling crowded boroughs of London county.

In Dict. Nat. Biog., Vancouver's birth as to day, month and place are not given. This date is likewise conspicuously absent from his tombstone. See p. 80 infra.

Flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society. Wonderful display of Delphiniums. Also a display of Lupinus flowers, horticultural variants with fine long spikes and a great range of colour - pink, blue, purples, various pastel shades of magenta and brown and white. These forms are based on the wild species, L. latifolius I suppose. Davy says L. polyphyllus! [See below, p. 79.]

In addition there were fair plants, small lots, of Allium bidwillii, Brodiaea congesta, B. californica alba, B. laxa, B. ixioides, B. coccinea, Lilium washingtonianum

The finest new varieties of Delphinium are The Shah, and Purple Splendour.

There was a considerable display of Carnations - rather inferior to ours at home - but then in a different class as they go in for pattern marking here. The Larkspurs are finer than anything we have. The Iris display was good but in no way equal to what we can do. There were a few curiosities, such as Nidularium amerianum. Mertensia sibirica ciliata was also shown; and Calochortus pulchellus.

Davy says that "it is only recently that the cultivators of Lupinus have succeeded in getting this wide and new range of colouration in Lupinus polyphyllus.

— J.B. Davy. Refers to the heavy cost of University education in England and says: "I shall never cease to be thankful to the State of California, which enabled me, a foreigner, to secure a University education free, a privilege to [illegible] in my own country!" which I had not the means to attain

— Vancouver, Geo. As a commander, Sir Joseph Banks (acc. Dict. Nat. Biog.) accuses him of severity. This charge was chiefly brought in the first instance apparently by Thos. Pitt, Baron Camelford. But the Baron, if one may follow the account of him in Dict. Nat. Biog., was a bad lot, autocratic, hot-headed, quarrelsome. There should be a reference to this quarrel in Banks's Journal, edited by Sir Joseph Hooker. Vancouver had Camelford flogged and put in bilboes, and finally discharged. See p. 75 supra. However, the truth of it may be that Vancouver was a severe disciplinarian — because he put the gentle or at least most gentlemanly Menzies under arrest. Menzies, it must be noted, was Banks's man, Banks candidate for the place of Surgeon on the "Discovery". Banks was a great figure in his day, President of the Royal Society and so on.

— Pearson, F. W. A letter has just come from this fine friend at Pasadena. He has been out on the desert collecting, for there has been rain. I think very highly of him and would say: He is a true and faithful friend; a genial and thoughtful comrade; an able and experienced collector in (field botany in) whom California has one of its most valued and industrious workers.

My niece's cousin Mary Pond, just here from Paris, says that the April rain record in Col. this year is a record!

— "There is scarcely any well-informed person, who if he has but the will, has not also the power to add something essential to the general stock of knowledge if he will only observe regularly and methodically some particular class of facts which must excite his attention or which his situation may best enable him to study

with effect. — Sir John Herschell (as taken from title page of Watson's Cybele Britannica (V.1, — 1847).

"I truly grant a hundred times
My skeel may weel be doubted,
But facts are chiels that winna ding,
And needna be disputed". —

In Smiles, Biog. Robt. Dick (1898)

— went today to Petersham. He remarked with J. C. Sprague. that it was often necessary to write a long diagnosis of a species, as it was also desirable on other occasions to write a brief one. In the case of certain Malvaceous species which he was re-examining he found new characters in the matter of the degree of cohesion or freedom of the various sets of the stamen column, and wrote the results out accordingly. Prain, who was then Director, sent the ms. back, criticizing the diagnoses as too long. Sprague said to me: "The

damn fool didn't know anything about the subject and I told him that when a short description was in order that I could write as short a one as the next person".

— J. Hutchinson referred to the famous dispute between Bentham and Babington over certain violet species: Said Bentham: "I can never tell them apart in the Herbarium". "Ah", retorted Babington "I can always tell them apart alive".

— J. Hutchinson shows me a spm. of Magnolia pterocarpa from the Himalayas which he regards as the oldest living Angiosperm. He thinks it has a series of leaves passing from foliage leaves into the structures of the perianth. The carpel also has a tendency to become foliaceous, showing a fine tail at the apex! He

intends to figure it and will use it as a "point" in his paper at the Congress of Botany in Ithaca.

– Mocino's drawings. Cf. Newcomb, Menzies' Journal, Archivos Brit. Col. 5:128 (1923), also p. xix. Mocino (or Mozino) was at Nootka with Quadra.

– Menzies, Archibald. Has relatives still living or rather descendants of the family. Cf. Menzies Journ. l.c. (supra), p. xi. C. D. Geddes of Edinburg; Menzies Ellis; Sir David Menzies, Meggernie Castle, Glenlyon, Scotland. Mr. Skans says consult Gard. Chron. for about 1923, some member of the Menzies' family having been about that time contributing articles on the new species collected by A. Menzies, etc.

– Lobb, Wm. Was a collector for Veitch. There is in the Hooker Correspondence only one letter from Lobb. The Veitches did not like to have their collectors correspond with anyone other than their firm, particularly with Kew, says S. A. Skan, lest they be forestalled in their new things. They wanted their collectors' things to come to them first, which was natural. The Veitch business was a large one with many branches. They are now gone out of business and the various branches have been taken each by various parties. Sir Harry Veitch was the last of the Veitches; he died about two years ago, says Mr. Skan.

– went to Friday to Wendover by train with J. A. Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, and Dr. J. M. Dalziel on a botanizing trip. We climbed to Coombe Hill, a chalk ridge. S. is very keen about the chalk plants, those peculiar to the chalk downs. I collect:

No. 11,540. Helianthemum (chamaecistus Mill.) This formed one of the strongest elements on many a beautiful flowery slope in the hills. = H. vulgare

No. 11,541. Rhamnus catharticus L.

No. 11,542. Acer campestre L.

No. 11,543. (Lotus corniculatus L.) or cornigerus

No. 11,544. ? Hippocrepis formosa L. (Lotus corniculatus L.)

No. 11,545. Pyrus aria Ehr.

No. 11,546. Cornus sanguinea L. If the leaf be broken into 2 parts carefully, parting the mesophyll the spiral vascular bundles stretch like a coiled spring – an effect quite obvious to the naked eye.

No. 11,547. Viburnum Lantana L.

No. 11,548. Asperula cynanchica L.

No. 11,549. Cirsium acaule Weber.

No. 11,550. Campanula glomerata L.

No. 11,551. Ligustrum vulgare L.

No. 11,552. Solanum dulcamara L.

No. 11,553. Thymus serpyllum L. on banks!

No. 11,554. Stachys sylvatica L.

No. 11,555. Buxus sempervirens L. The box grows in colonies in the sides of little gulches (S. called them valleys), becoming 6 to 16 ft. h. and 3 to 8 in. diam. near base.

No. 11,556. Carpinus Betulus L.

No. 11,557. Fagus sylvatica L. The beech is everywhere making fine trees on the ridges. It comes up under the protection of Juniperus communis which is a pioneer. S. points out that the Beech will advance all over the slopes of Coombe Hill now characterized by Juniper scrub and eliminate, eventually, the latter.

No. 11,558. Orchis pyramidalis L.

No. 11,559. Tamus communis L.

— Dr. Dale who is working in conjunction with Hutchinson on the Flora of West Africa, says: "Several manuscripts have been sent to the printer by the Director of the Gardens in the original handwriting. These manuscripts of the members of the staff were not typed on account

of expense. It is also the idea that fewer mistakes occur in ↑ handwritten setting manuscript than in typed manuscript, the reason being that the compositor is more careful with handwritten matter."

I notice that rather common Latin names are pronounced very differently by botanists, in different ↑ places Today in the field this came out. Sprague said, for example, Ur-tí-ca; doubtless he is right. Then Dr. Dale, said "Stachys", pronouncing it as if it were spelled Sta-chis, that is stressing the h, whereupon Sprague exclaimed "Stá-kiss! Sta-kiss! The way you pronounce it gives me the tummy-h." !!

– J. Hutchinson says: There were 3000 copies of my book, "The Families of Flowering Plants" printed by Mcmillan + Co. I get 10 o/o on sales. The retail bookseller gets 25 o/o. The book sells for £ 1.

– An oldish chap by the name of John Fraser wrote most of Lubbock's books acc. J. Hutchinson.

– J. Hutchinson asks me to take his regards to Eames at Ithaca. He is sending a paper on the phylogeny of the flowering plants to be read at the Congress of Plant Sciences in August, but is not to attend himself.

– Today I called in at the Royal Society of Arts, John st., Adelphi. I have only rather recently been elected a member and this was the first time that I had been in the Society's rooms. The general meeting room is a rather fine room,

well lighted with a great painting by Burney forming a frieze around the entire room. This painting is symbolmatic and in the classical style with human figures predominating. Over the chairman's desk hangs a large portrait of the first President of the Society, Viscount Folkstone, done by Gainsborough; on the opposite wall is a similar portrait by Joshua Reynolds of the second President, Lord Romney. The present President is a member of the Royal Family, the Duke of Connaught.

– It is difficult for the traveler to get drinking water in England – at least for myself. I asked Mrs. Wright, the Senior Assistant in the Herbarium for water, and she asked me to help myself from this little caraffe, a private supply on his desk. He said: Please do so any time you wish. There is a caraffe in the cloak room but there are so

many thirsty people that it is more often empty than not." I suspect these thirsty souls are mainly overseas travelers like myself, and this carafe in the cloak room is scarcely too much for one man.

Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

July 11. Went to day for a field trip with T. A. Sprague, Dr. Dalgiel [T.J.M.] Miss [M.T.] Green to Amersham.

Sprague calls my attention to Polygonum hydropiper and its marvelously peppery leaves. Even a little on the tongue is a revelation. He finds also correlative variation in the stigmas and number of flowers on a [number of] plant in the ordinary red poppy in the wheat fields, Papaver

Miss Green calls my attention to Elodea canadensis in a brook. It was introduced into the Cam

by C.C. Babington and has spread and become a nuisance. The students call it Babingtonia pestifera.

We spend some time in the church at Little Missenden. Inside the church are Norman arches, so it must be old. On the wall [of the nave] is a framed panel bearing the following notice: "Benefactions [for] the Poor of this Parish. Mr. William Line by will dated Sept. 16, 1775 left two meadows and an orchard to provide one 3d loaf each to six of the oldest inhabitants attending Divine Service on Sunday morning. Also one 2d loaf to the clerk for delivering the same. Mrs. Sarah Bater by will dated Apr. 14, 1787 gave 100 pounds 3 per cent Consolidated Bank Annuities."

Left Euston sta. at 2:35. The train stopped only at Ruby for a moment, but a full half-hour at Crewe. At Liverpool went to the Imperial Hotel. The civic center about St. George's Hall is very fine. I went to the Library that evening to get information about Nuttall's estate near St. Helens. Went again the next morning at 10½ to the Museum and saw Mr. W. S. Laverock, the Keeper, who is also the President of the Liverpool Field Naturalists Club. He had never heard of Nuttall but he took me into the Library where Mr. Watts, the Librarian was most helpful. He dug up an obituary notice of Nuttall by H. H. Higgins, Chaplain to the Rainhill Lunatic Asylum, who was a prominent fungologist. See his list of papers in Royal Society's Catalogue of Sci. Papers (I note them in his

Opuscula vol. here in the Library). He was as he says a friend of Nuttall and saw him frequently the last six (?) years of Nuttall's life. Nuttall was buried in the churchyard of Christ Church, Eccleston, Prescott.* His nephew, Josias Booth, sent cases of living plants from the Himalayas and various parts of India to Nut Grove (Trans. Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, p. 3, 1859). Higgins says Townsend's "Journey of Across the Rocky Mountains" was produced from Nuttall's notes without acknowledgment (l. c. p. 3). A Rhododendron bears Nuttall's name which leads in beauty and interest. Higgins says Sir. Wm Hooker, Dr. Emerson of Boston and W. Carpenter, Philadelphia possess abundant materials for a biography of Nuttall.

See references also in Dict.

* Trans. see supra, p. 9.

Nat. Biog.

Higgins was a President of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society for a three-year period beginning Oct. 1859. He was a fungi man. There must be a list of his papers in Roy. Soc. Cat. Sci. Papers. He was M.R. Conchol. See p. 105.

July 15

This afternoon at 2:35 I went to St. Helens. Mr. Alfred Lancaster of the Library and Museum was not in, but an assistant suggested that I go for information to Mr. Andrews, Clerk of St. Helens at the Town Hall. I sent in my card by an office assistant but he would not receive it until I had stated my business. When Mr. Andrews saw my card I was invited in and shown the most thoughtful consideration in a manner distinguished by an affable and generous feeling. After some little reminiscating he decided the man for me was Dixon Nuttall to whom he

telephoned on the spot and secured an invitation from Mr. Nuttall that I should come out at once to his house, Sugelholme, Eccleston, near St. Helens. Before leaving Mr. Andrews, he showed me in his official record books a list of bequests for charity, some four or five items being of sums as founded by Thos. Nuttall if I remember rightly. I was not expecting to find any relative of the name of Nuttall.

I took a [Thos. Nuttall] tram to Eccleston Park. This (Eccleston Park) is a road which diverges at right angles from the Liverpool Tram Road on the way from St. Helens. It looks like a very modern suburban group of houses in the country — as if rather recently done. The grounds are fairly large villa lots and the houses represent very well to-do people; one of the nicest groups I have had a chance to notice. The Nuttall house is

quite handsome with large well-kept gardens. Mr. Nuttall himself came to the door to receive me and showed me into a large drawing room handsomely furnished in the most quiet but pleasing manner. He showed me a very charming hospitality and expressed his desire to help me in every way. He is a stoutish man of say 75 years with full regular features, grey beard and hair. He said: "I remember Thomas Nuttall. I was a small lad then and it is a long time ago. I was only seven or eight years old but I was thrilled by the accounts of his travels. He told of crossing the Rocky Mountains, of hair-breadth escapes from the Indians when the party fled in terror and lived on roots and berries. He was my great-uncle. He was a wandering dog. Even as a lad he would

leave home and go off into the northern counties to look for flowers and birds and stay away so long that his people believed him lost. Then he would return home.

The printing firm to which Nuttall was apprenticed was Nuttall, Fisher and Dickson. They were all related. The firm was a highly prosperous one.

Nutgrove House was left to Thos. Nuttall on condition that he sleep within it once every three months (I think Dickson Nuttall said). On one occasion Nuttall was away and arrived at Liverpool on the last day before date of forfeiture. In those days there were no trains between Liverpool and St. Helens, but Nuttall secured a fast chaise and arrived at Nut-grove at eleven in the evening - so saving his title.

Jonas Nuttall built Nutgrove Hall in 1810. In the garden stood during Nuttall's time a sundial with the following inscription on the base: J. Nuttall, 1818. On the adjoining face (of the pediment), Nutgrove.

There were also marble statues of four female figures. They are from left to right as shown in the photograph. 1. Miss Dixon, grandmother of Dickson Nuttall; 2. the daughter of a Wesleyan minister; 3. Miss Fisher; 4. Name forgotten. These four in the garden represented Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

In this condition the house was received by Nuttall. When Nuttall died there was an interval between his death and the de facto possession of Nutgrove by

his family. During this time a person named Belk took away Nuttall's books and letters and manuscripts to London and sold them. We could never determine what became of them — but I remember there were a great many letters.

As I say, even as a lad Nuttall worried his family by going off into the north country after flowers and wandering through the countryside until they thought he was lost, staying away three weeks at a time. As a small lad nine years old I talked with him, I remember, and what a great interest I had in his tales of his journey across the Rocky Mountains and his hair-breadth escapes from the Indians; they had to run from the Indians and live on roots and berries."

The sun dial has been brought from Nutgrove Hall and set up at

Ingelholme; stones from Nutgrove have been set in the garden wall at Ingelholme and carved in memory, Nutgrove, 1810. Also the pieces of statuary, as noted above, have been brought. Portions of Nuttalls old conservatory have been put into the new conservatory at Ingelholme. Also the Chimney top is set in the garden.

The present owner of Ingelholme is:

H. R. Dickson Nuttall,
Ingelholme,
Eccleston Park,
Preston,
Lancashire.

His firm is Nuttall and Company,
Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
Ravenhead,

but he is now retired. Mr. Nuttall has a deep interest in natural history. He showed

his very fine compound microscope (worth £100) and also a set of some 16 or 20 books filled with paintings of the native plants done by himself duly labeled with the scientific name and the place of origin. On the wall of his drawing room is a framed engraving of "Nutgrove House, seat of Thos. Nuttall, Esqur., Lancashire". He took this down, placed it in my hands to take into Liverpool to have copied by a photographer, an exhibition of the fine confidence of a generous nature. There was also on the wall an oval gold frame containing a portrait of Nuttall as an old man. He kindly offered me this also but I decided not to risk borrowing too much. It is probable this portrait is the equivalent of the one I have. If not I can secure it

later.

Questions to be asked Dixon Nuttall.

1. Name of Thos. Nuttall's father and mother.
2. Names of his brothers and and sisters.
3. What were the conditions as to residence imposed on him on receiving Nut Grove?
4. Is the text of the will available? Who made it?
5. Are the bequests recorded at the Town Hall of St. Helens bequests by Thos. Nuttall?
6. What became of the nephew Booth?
7. Where was Nuttall's boyhood home?

Answers to above.

No. 1. Mr. Dixon Nuttall says he does not know.

No. 2. Jonas, eldest child; Elizabeth, the second child; Thomas, the third and youngest. Elizabeth married a Dixon. They had 3 children. These 3 children, nephews of Jonas, were invited by Jonas to spend a week end with him. He selected as his heir the child he liked best, namely Francis Dixon, the father of my present informant. Francis Dixon changed his name to Nuttall when his child Dixon Nuttall was about 8. This line, Francis Dixon Nuttall became heir to the estate of Jonas Nuttall after the life interest of Thos. Nuttall terminated.

No. 4. He does not know. Probably at Somerset House.

No. 6. Died at or near St. Helens. Cont. p. 107.

No. 5. Very possible. A generous man.

H. H. Higgins. Cont. from p. 96. The Rainhill Asylum is very near Nutgrove so that Higgins' interest in botany would naturally draw him to Nuttall. There is an "Operanda" Volume of Higgins in Liverpool, containing all of Higgins papers.

– Mr. W.S. Laverock of the Liverpool Museum is President of the Liverpool Field Naturalists Club. I told him that Nuttall, though near the first botanist in the New World, had no college education, but taught himself Greek and Latin. Laverock remarked that our system of education nowadays does not seem to favor the development of genius; it tends rather to cramp and restrict it; students spending their time preparing for examination instead of preparing for life. Nuttall had no formal educational opportunities and yet look at his life!

– Mr. Andrew, Clerk at St. Helens Town Hall said Dixon Nuttall had changed his name from Dixon to Nuttall. Mr. Nuttall gave me no hint of this. There are near 50 nuttalls in the Liverpool Directory and some are doubtless relatives of Thos. Nuttall, since one carries the given name Dixon.

Cont. from p. 105. He had one child, a daughter, now mentally defective and being cared for in the Rainhill Lunatic Asylum by Dixon Nuttall.

No 7. At Settle. The family appear to have come from there. Mr. Nuttall is none too definite about all this. He says, very pertinently, that it is a long time ago.

No. 3. He repeated the story about Nuttall being across the Atlantic and the ship having difficulty of making headway and landing in the Mersey, through unfavorable tides and winds, it being the days of sailing vessels, of course. He arrived at Nutgrove House at 11:30 in the evening! with just a

half-hour to spare, to avoid forfeiture of his estate. It was Jonas, of course, who made the will in favor of Thos. Nuttall. Jonas Nuttall was head of the publishing and printing firm of Nuttall Fisher and Dixon. Their printing house stood at Lime st., on ground that was cleared to make way for the great Lime st. Station of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

John Booth was the name of the nephew of Nuttall. He died at St. Helens says Mr. Dixon Nuttall. [I do not know, now, where the nephewship comes in, but I overlooked this point at the moment. Booth was the botanical collector in India who sent plants home to Thos. Nuttall at Nutgrove.]

Mr. Dixon Nuttall says: Thos. was born at Long Preston. Settle

or Burnley was his boyhood home.

Mr. Dixon Nuttall does not know definitely the conditions of Jonas' will. His version is that Nuttall had to sleep three nights every six months at Nutgrove — but this, I feel sure, is far from the fact of the will. He has, however, a clear picture of Nuttall trying to get home from Philadelphia on time — and the sailing ships not being able to get into the Mersey. The forfeiture ran in favor of Dixon Nuttall's father!

Thos. Nuttall is buried in Eccleston, churchyard of Christ Church. This is a church set in the green country with groves of trees about and only a few houses in the village. The church stands rather alone, in a valley, its spire being a landmark for a long distance around. I searched a long time for the grave and thought I might not find it. Not

because it is difficult to find but, there being so many graves, I started through systematically to examine every stone as I went. Some of the stones are placed flat in the old fashion and the name was often difficult to see. Nuttall's grave lies next the walk on the westerly side of the Church, opposite the chancel door in the rear of the Church, and just across the walk from the door. The grave is covered by a flat stone, with an erect headstone, the inscription being as follows:

Sacred
to the memory of
Thomas Nuttall. A.M. F.L.S.
Member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia &c &c,
who departed this life Sept.r 10th 1859, aged 73 years.

This stone was erected by his sister, Elizabeth Dixon.

There are other tombstone inscriptions, of which I found two:

In affectionate remembrance of William Nuttall Booth, the beloved son of James Nuttall and Mary Booth, who departed this life Dec. 6, 1877 aged 4 years and 7 months. Also of Ann Rushworth Booth, who died April 24, 1883, aged one year and ten months.

In affectionate remembrance of William Nuttall Booth who died 4 May 1880, aged 62 years.

This morning I took back to Mr. Nuttall the framed picture of Nutgrove House, after it had been copied by Bacon, the photographer in Bassnet st., near Church st. His place is probably the first in Liverpool. After returning the framed print I went back to Eccleston Park. sta. on the railway, thence

followed the road along to Thatto Heath where I made inquiries as to Nutgrove House. It is not known under that name at present, but as Nuttall House. Going on to Nutgrove I inquired once more of a man sitting by the wayside. The house was on the left hand side and only ten minutes walk away, he said, the gate had on it the name Saint-Harkness which he repeated most kindly for my benefit. I went on, found a gateway with the legend St. Agnes on the gate. The house inside, set back amongst trees at end of a drive, suggested Nutgrove House. I went in, gave my card to the maid at the door and the lady of the house invited me me in. The drawing room is fairly large with excellent windows, the hall and staircase are in

good taste, but I was most impressed with the tiling on the floor of the hall. It was of brown squares with blue Wedgewood ornamented figures interwoven. The house is still substantial and seems little changed as compared with Nuttall's day, as evidenced by the old print. I took several pictures of the place. The lady in charge says that the house is now a girl's school. The property still belongs to Mr. Nuttall.

When I was in the Town Hall at St. Helens the Clerk called my attention to the printed record of Nuttall bequests for charity in the official book. Mr. Dixon Nuttall could not elucidate this matter.

From Nutgrove Hall I walked through Thatto Heath and the town Park of St. Helens to Christ Church

, Eccleston, as I have indicated above. It was a somewhat longer and better walk than I bargained for. On the way back I found a motor stage waiting about one mile from Eccleston village and so got a ride into St. Helens, thence by train back to Liverpool where I am stopping one night more at the Imperial Hotel. Tomorrow morning off by train at 6:30 to Oxford to pass a day or so with Dr. Jas. Burtt Davy. No trees in Liverpool!

The train goes through Birkenhead to Chester. Thence thru Wrexham (burial place Eli Yale; see p. 283 English Baedeker) to Shrewsbury (the house where Darwin was born stands on The Mount; Philip Sidney, Judge Jeffreys and Darwin were pupils of the Shrewsbury Grammar School). Next Wolverhampton where the elder Edwin Booth was originally an artisan in a tin factory. Next Oxford, where I went to the Oxenford Private Hotel just opposite the Martyrs Memorial in Magdalene st. Dr. J. B. Davy, formerly my colleague in the University of California, takes me about the place, which is certainly one of hoary antiquity. In some of the old halls the stone has begun to crumble on the outside to such a degree that it has been necessary to face with new stone. We went first to the Imperial Forestry Institute where I saw the various divisions of the work and the collections of material. Davy is making in his division an authentic collection of forest trees. † herbarium We went next to Christ Church College, one of the largest and finest,

Oxford University

founded by Cardinal Woolsey. The dining hall with its splendid portraits reaching back to Henry VIII. The present Prince of Wales was a student of Christ Church. When he first arrived the steward sent up his first course at dinner on a silver plate, instead of on the plain platters used by all else in the dining hall, and the Prince sent it back. And the second and third time. Amongst the great pictures on the wall is one of Dr. Fell.

"I do not like you Dr. Fell" etc.

Also pictures of Gladstone, Queen Elizabeth, Wolsey, John Locke.

Over the Tom Gate is a tower containing the Great Tom Bell which strikes the curfew at 9 p.m., 101 strokes, being one stroke or call for each one of the original 101 students to come in. In the Cathedral of this college are fine windows by Morris

from designs of Burne-Jones. In the Lady Chapel is the tablet of Robert Burton of the Anatomy of Melancholy. One of the very old windows near the entrance shows Jonas and the fig tree. I believe that it was at Christ Church College that Cecil Rhodes, presenting a shabby appearance, applied for admission. The dean did not like his looks, said his college was full, but that there were a few vacancies at a little college called Oriel College around the corner. Rhodes went to Oriel and remembered Oriel in the great days that were to come. Moral: Do not be deceived by appearances.

We likewise went into the kitchen at Christ Church. We also visited Magdalen College; its tower is very beautiful; and Addison's Walk most delightful. Went to the Botanic Garden and saw also some of the very fine gardens of the college, exquisite in their beauty of grass and trees. One of the old gardeners

was asked how to make such a fine lawn and he replied: Well, you begin and you rolls it and you rolls it for a year, and then another year and so on for fur years and you go on to a hundred years and then you begins over again and you mows it and you rolls it and you mows it and you rolls it and you go on for another hundred years and then she begins to come!"

There is somewhere about the place a statue of Queen Elizabeth with upraised finger. The irreverant student says she is calling a taxi.

Davy also took me out to Bagley Wood. Larix from the very severe ice-bound region of me. Asia cannot endure the mild winters of England. It "thinks" spring has come when temperatures arrive and so gets caught by the frost.

Davy has also been putting in Larix occidentals; the lots of seed ran 4:2:1, in relative weight. The heavy seed made by far, twice I think he said, the best showing. In the woods here is

Epilobium (Chamaenerium)

with somewhat irregular flowers. We also visited Iffley Church — a fine old village church with Norman arches. Both of us had the pleasure of going about on a trip around the University under the guidance of Edmund New, a friend and artist who is doing in detail all the old colleges, and who drew "The Towers of Oxford", which a print is in the Faculty Club lounge at Berkeley.

There is a great deal of politeness on the street in England; people say Sorry, Thank You and so on; and assist you cheerfully to find your way. They often on bus tops volun-

tear to help. Coming all the way from Liverpool to Oxford I saw a great deal of building, rows and rows of new houses right out in the country for hundreds of miles, the houses all alike in each street even when of the better class; and in Liverpool not streets but blocks and blocks and blocks of the houses all alike. This is exceedingly depressing. Man has a right to some individuality, to some little difference in surrounding - not to be treated like a letter in a letter-box.

Bicycles, too, are in wide use everywhere. One sees bicycle clubs out for a spin on Sundays. I have scarcely seen a windmill in England! When we were in Bagly Wood we were much annoyed by large flies; they may have been gad flies. On the trains every provision is made for the

smoker and it is difficult to find a non-smoking compartment. Even so, one finds that smokers will smoke in a non-smoking compartment.

- On Monday, July 19, I went to Gravetye Manor, to see my friend W. Robinson. He is now paralyzed below and cannot use his legs. He has not left a bath chair for 17 years. He never wrote me of this - though I have corresponded with him so long. He looked extremely well in the face - better, I thought, than when I last saw him 20 years ago. He has just gotten out the 14th edition of his book, The Garden, the last he says. He is now eighty or near it, as I remember the statement of his nurse. Gravetye is very beautiful. He took me around with him in an automobile with an chain to move on, like a tractor for wet

land. With this he can go anywhere in his woods. Abies nobilis fruits very heavily in the top and so breaks its top in heavy winds. Thuya plicata tends to windfall, though it produces a good hard wood. The wood of the Sitka Spruce as here grown is exceedingly light, his chief forester told me. He has a plot of Pseudotsuga taxifolia, of Libocedrus decurrens, Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. Sequoia sempervirens is wind-intolerant at Gravetye. This is very interesting in relation to its wind-intolerance on the California coast. Sitka Spruce tends to lose all its leaves once a year, Abies concolor is here. Populus trichocarpa, doing well. Abies grandis with its sprays showing long and short leaves, the leaves notched at tip. Thuya plicata is hardy to the climate.

— was invited to tea by Dr. Hill, Director of the Gardens, to meet Fred Balfour who has been in California several times. We went out into the Garden and strolled around looking at the best things now in prime. Balfour has a most amazing knowledge of trees in the field. He can spot a tree with most remarkable quickness, more especially coniferae. He can distinguish conifers when seedlings by their smell or taste, when they cannot be distinguished otherwise he says. The Victoria regia is making a great show now in the water lily house. Its leaves are growing at the rate of a foot or more in diameter per day and become 4½ feet broad. It is an annual and comes every year from seed. My attention was called to the great Elephants Foot, a woody

thing from South Africa. Balfour does not like name changing and objected to Pseudotsuga ~~bacifolia~~. Some large goose berries grow in the garden but none as large as some I saw in Saville st. a few days ago, as large as small pears – whippers! We climbed up in the temperate house to the gallery to see a fine huge Lonicera

Dr. Hill called down to an apprentice gardener to see the name on a Magnolia below us, which the name had escaped him. Look at the label, he cried to the young fellow. "It isn't libeled" called back the young gardener. Balfour chuckled. and repeated the cockney. Well, said Hill, call So-and-So's attention to it in the morning. Dr. Hill referred to this young fellow as prone-

Cont. p. 127.

-Cont. from p. 56.

– No choice could have been better; Washington was a staid upright energetic man, very different from the windy demagogues who led the rebellion in most of the colonies. His integrity and honesty of purpose made him respected by all, and his readiness of resource and unfailing cheerfulness and perseverance made him the idol of the willing but undisciplined bands who followed him to the field, p. 456. A History of England. Charles Oman, Chicele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

– A real hero, patient, resourceful and brave, called George Washington, commanded the American army. p. 201, A School History of England, by C. R. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling.

– I also consulted the following school books and found no insulting ref-

rence to Washington: A Class Book of English History by Arthur Hassal, Christ Church, Oxford. Robert Ross, Outlines of English History for Junior Classes in Schools. Givern and Brewster, Junior British History. Two other histories, I failed to note their titles said, the one: The Colonies, though refusing to be taxed without representation, yet offered a free gift for the King's necessities, which was refused; the other, that the Kings cabinet refused to receive an address from the assembly at Philadelphia because it was an unauthorized body.

– Ulmus campestris. English Elm. Davy says: "Large limbs, apparently quite sound, fall from the crown of this tree in quiet summer weather. Fatal accidents to persons have occurred in this way?" — cf. Quercus robata, said I.

July 21, 1926

[Cont. from p. 124.]

rising. He said that another young gardener was showing an aptitude for systematic botany of grasses and he proposed to work him into the permanent staff, though the governing body wanted only men with a college degree. He thought this a great mistake and pointed to A.S. Skan in the Library, a most invaluable man who could not be equaled. Skan was trained as a gardener and showed an aptitude for books and their care and so was worked into the Library. He has a most amazing knowledge of the contents of the library and I told Dr. Hill that it had so happened that I never made an inquiry but that Skan turned up a lot of new matter or new phases of the subject that I did not know about. He is very wonderful and has the

Kew Gardens, July 21, 1926

most delicate ways of presenting a case or referring to an incident. Before I went to St. Helens he showed me some road maps of that region. As he opened one, it showed badly torn: "Ah", he said, "I see some one has been at it"!

- Nuttall, Thos. Whittles Blackburn.

J. Windsor, Fl. Crovonensis. These two refs. had from Dict. Nat. Biog. or Britten's Bibliog. Index Brit. + Irish Botanists.

- Sidalcea. T.A. Sprague has a scrap of a Sidalcea in fl. sent in for det. I suggested genus Sidalcea for the scrap. His dissection shows long beaks for the ovaries. He could not reconcile this with diagnosis in Gen. Pl. of Benth. & Hook. I do not usually remember well details I have worked out and printed but I now see I indicate a beak for nearly every sp. described in Mon. Check remaining species.

- Smoking is absolutely prohibited in the Herbarium at Kew, any part of it.

- went to see Bunhill Fields. One of the most prominent tombs is that of John Bunyan. Another is Isaac Watts. Daniel Defoe's monument is a marble shaft with the following inscription:

Daniel Defoe

Born 1661, died 1731,

Author of Robinson Crusoe.

This monument is the result of an appeal in the Christian World newspaper to the boys and girls of England for friends to place a suitable memorial upon the grave of Daniel Defoe. It represents the united contributions of seventeen hundred persons. Sept. 1870.

I also found the graves of Richard Cromwell and Henry Cromwell.

William Blake is also buried here. Also Susannah Wesley. Opposite, across the street, is Wesley's chapel and house.

– went to Burlington House to see Dr. Jackson about securing a photographic copy of the Archibald Menzies portrait. Jackson said that there is a legend to the effect that Menzies was in irons on the Discovery when the ship came into the English Channel.

Jackson has just retired after 43 years service. His period of service is 1/3 the life of the Society. During his period of service as Secretary to the Botanical Section, later as General Secretary, there were 700 meetings of which he missed only two. One was occasioned by a boil on his face, the other time he was away in the north country Courting

the young lady who became Mrs. Jackson. His portrait has just been painted and hangs in the Society's room or general meeting hall. ↑Lecture On the walls of this room are portraits of the two Hookers, Lubbock, Bentham, Sidney Vines, Forster, one of A.B. Lambert as a young man, another as quite an old man. There is a central portrait of Linnaeus. The preponderance of botanists was interesting. There were other portraits which at the moment I fail to recall. Of course Darwin was there. I do not recall Wallace.

– Nuttall, Thos. cf. Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. 26:440. Rhod. 20:39.

– Bridges, Thos. Has a paper on California birds in Proc. Zool. Soc. 26:1(1858).

— Botanists sometimes ask me why I use such and such a generic name in my Manual. T. A. Sprague brings up the cases of Nymphaea (cf. Nymphaea and Nuphar again: Conard, Rhod. 1916, p. 161.), of Schizocodon (which he holds should be the proper name for Solomon under Intern. Rules), and of one or two others. Cf. Sprague's papers in Kew Bull. Misc. Inform. no. 2 (1926).

It is my feeling when I consider Sprague's great learning in the matter of knotty points in nomenclature that if I were to try my hand at such problems it would take all my time from the real research on the Flora of California. And so I am inclined to let the difficulties in nomenclature ride easily in favor of the problems of the living plant

— Californian Types at Kew. The Douglas plants — taking Herb. Hook and Herb. Benth. together are usually pretty fair — but he (Douglas) often broke off the top of an herb, the flowering plant, and let the root go, whether it were annual or perennial. Basal leaves are often missing. I suspect that Douglas' original collection of a species was ample as a specimen but that the material was much divided on it reaching England. I mean there is evident reason for so thinking.

Nuttall's material is nearly always scrappy but I think, too, that it suffered for the same cause. There were so many persons who wanted just a bit from that interesting land of California. Douglas never indicated a locality in Cal. though such, even in terms of the nearest

Franciscan Mission, would have been of the greatest value. Nuttall on the other hand always indicated the station of collecting. The Douglas Californian specimens which I have been examining this week here at Kew have the determination written on a label bearing the printed legend: "California. Douglas. 1833." Nothing else in the way of date or locality ever. Purpus sends sufficient material in one specimen or lot; there are 14 individuals on the sheet of Gilia tricolor coll. by him in Potter Valley.

— Letters. What letters can one publish? Letters received from a correspondent remain his property so far as publication is concerned, according to American law, but doubtless a few letters or extracts from letters, do not come within the meaning of the law? Of the living it is desirable to follow, in my opinion, the adage de vivis nil nisi bonum, where possible; but letters are often slanderous. In my "History of Botanical Exploration in California" I shall need, however, to plead certain causes as well as explain purposes and the ways of growth, so that one must lay foundations of historic fact in the interests of sober truth.

— The time has now come to take ship back home. The delights and resources of Kew expand and increase daily. There are still many interesting letters in the Hooker Correspondence and Banks Correspondence in particular — to be looked out for use in connection with the history of botanical exploration in California.

— Miss Joyce Saunders, my botanical artist said: Mr. Kipling is not a popular landlord. His

tenants dislike him very much. He is very hard and brusque with them. After all he has written on the Sussex folk one is unable to understand his unsympathetic feelings in every day life.

— I go down to Southampton and board the Orca (Royal Mail Steam Packet Line) for New York.

On Saturday afternoon we ran into a great hurricane. The waves became surging swells, "steep confused seas" as an officer reported, which broke over the ship in great waves 24 feet high. The roaring of the storm, the groaning of the ship as she struggled in the headway, the blackness of the skies, made a grand and impressive scene.

The large waves had smaller waves, and the smaller waves still smaller, the crests of each breaking. The powerful gale took the foaming crests of the summits of the smallest waves as they broke and filled the air with masses of flying salt spray. The storm continued far into the night. One timid lady, hoping it would subside in an hour or two, said to a seamen: "How long will it last?" The seamen replied: "Well, it is like this Lady: the first three months are the worst".

Today, August 9, we are steaming along with clear sunny skies in an entrancingly beautiful sea. Last week it was very warm. I did not suppose the Atlantic

could get so that! We finally come in sight of the low shores of Long Island; much shipping and small boats begin to appear; light ships and harbor guide buoys and bells begin to line up. We take aboard a pilot. The wooded shores of Staten and Long islands are rather fine; the tall buildings of lower New York begin to loom prominently. There is no question, that as we pass up the harbor the skyscraper form a most impressive and novel architectural spectacle — the greatest wonder of the modern world, architecturally. Some idealists have interpreted these building as expressing America's aspirations, as being America's one contribution to art and architecture that is truly original.

-Cont. from p. 169. dispositions in the Manual. He said for example that my reference of Bigelovia teretifolia to Ericameria he preferred to Hall's putting it in Chrysothamnus. [Somewhere Hall speaks of this as genetically allied to Chrysothamnus and not to Ericameria, if I remember correctly. In this he is beguiled by his "method", his physchologic bias]. Blake whimsically remarked that Eastwoodia elegans was a rather singular name. I replied unmeekly that if Miss Eastwood were not "elegant" she was at least physically solid.

— On arrival at Ithaca went to the Clinton House, the old-time hostelry where I put up when I came to Ithaca as a graduate student in 1895. In the evening I went to call on Dr. Wiegand who insisted that I come at once to their house. [and Mrs.] The Congress of Plant Sciences is to meet on the Cornell Campus all next week.

We fell to talking about floras. After a long time, Wiegand and Tower's Flora of the Cayuga Lake Basin is now out. And it was remarked how laborious is a careful and thorough piece of work. But there is a lot of making of floras of another kind — just compilation. Wiegand said that he had been using with much satisfaction my Manual in determining

his collection of Californian plants, that he found the keys and descriptions to work. He compared its use with that of Small's Flora of the Southeastern United States. This didn't work, he credits me a go of it twenty years ago; and long use doesn't make it any easier. These New York Botanical Garden floras, says Wiegand, are thrown together in order to make a flora quickly for a certain portion of the country. Small's Flora was chiefly compiled between 12 and 4 a.m., that being the time when Small best likes to work. Moreover, the Flora lacks the advantage of field experience. Small had only been in the South a few times east of the Alleghenies, although his Flora stretched west to central Texas

he had never been in the states of the Mississippi valley nor in Texas. It is only recently, in preparation for two new floras where one old flora grew before (cf. vol. 42, p. 20 supra) that Small made a trip across the Mississippi Valley to Texas, of which he gave me in early January of this year an account when I visited him in New York.

Wiegand tells me that he has purchased for Cornell Dr. Small's moss herbarium consisting of ? specimens. He was rather surprised to receive the offer of it, supposing naturally that it would go to the New York Botanical Garden. Apparently Small did not want it to go there! There is something of a rift there with Britton on one side and the rest of the staff on the other.

— Dr. Muencher, Instructor in Botany, finds a single tree of Sequoia gigantea at Aurora on Lake Cayuga planted very long ago since it is now 65 feet h. and 4 ft. diam. in trunk. He has made inquiry of the old inhabitants who say it was planted in 1820. I point out to him the unlikelihood that it was planted before about 1858. One might well say that 1820 is impossible. This is the only tree north of Pennsylvania where there are several. Britton has not been able to grow it at the New York Botanical Gardens, the seedlings lasting only 2 or 3 winters; nor Sargent at the Arnold Arboretum.

One of the most interesting men here is A. J. Eames, who is working on the anatomy of flowering plants with especial reference to phylogeny. He does not think much is to be made out of the anatomy of the vegetative organs from this standpoint of phylogeny; and so he concentrates on the flower, with especial reference to the vascular strands. Typically the carpel has 3 vascular bundles, one central bundle and 2 marginal bundles which carry the branches running into or supplying the ovules. Now, when the ovules has been reduced in number, the ovules may have disappeared wholly but the vascular bundle or trace remains as a "stub." It is on the basis of skeletal remains that Eames is working. All this work appears to be in connection with his students – at least the various papers that he explained to me. One on the "flower" of Euphorbia published in the Annals of Botany

Another one on Rosa in which it is demonstrated that it is only the lower part of the "hip" that is stem, that is the part that bears ovules, the remaining part being non-stem structure! So with the apple – the outside part is non-stem structure! An analysis of the flower of Juglans shows marked reductions, not primitive conditions; it is related to Kolreuteria; its place is in the neighborhood of the Sapindales, i.e., the pinnate leaves

have significance. In Salicaceae it is found that the "bract" is not on the axis of the inflorescence (as is shown more especially by species of tropical willows) and forms part of a whorl, the glands being organs and not epidermal organs, that is other parts of the whorl. The family is not related to Tamarix in Eames' opinion, but is not primitive.

I followed with especial interest his work on the ovary of Cruciferae. This, he says, consists of 4 carpels, 2 fertile and 2 sterile. The 2 sterile consist of the 2 valves that become free; these arise from a node lower than the 2 fertile. The 2 fertile consist of the persistent parts of the fruit bearing seeds with the partition. This partition is not "false" but is

carpellary. The ovules are borne on the replum ribs and inside a carpellary sheath. These 2 carpellary sheaths meet in center and fuse, making the partition. The ovules on their funiculi thrust thru this partition — but still surrounded by it. The "partition or carpellary wall rather remains distinct from the funiculus but around the ovule becomes blended with it, so that the ovule of Cruciferae is different from all others in having three coats. Now, the carpellary wall shows stoma!, but — and this is admittedly a weak point — no stoma ↑ are found where blended with the ovary.

— Collecting. Dr. Wiegand shows me his drying apparatus. It consists of a "table" of steam pipes which generate hot air for drying out the presses of plants stacked on it. He says plants can be well-dried with a bright fresh color in 1 or 2 days. The presses must be frequently strap tightened in order to get satisfactory results.

I referred to the poor standards that generally existed in the making of herbarium specimens; that so many botanists were contemptuous of making good specimens or any at all. I also remarked that there were no models for me when I was young and starting in. That Professor Green, whom I would have followed, had no system of records or numbering at all. The Brandegees were much worse;

their specimens often have no data or very imperfect data. All I needed was a model. An eager young botanist is only too ready to copy any good leader and learn how to do things. It was ten years before I began to realize that I was not doing things properly.

Dr. Wiegand had about the same experience. He remarked, before I died, that he spent ten years in finding himself. He had a great deal to say about Professor M. L. Fernald as a high-class collector. Fernald takes great pains with his specimens. Collecting is not an incidental matter but each specimen represents a special thing which is to be made as perfect as possible. The data is carefully written on the cover sheet or folder. He uses a soft pencil and puts down everything that

he regards as important. All this goes on the sheet and not in a note-book. He makes a large number of duplicates but no specimen is treated in a merely casual manner. Each specimen receives individual care and is so worked on so that it will look like a living plant. The leaves are spread out as in a state of nature. The leaflets of a compound leaf are not allowed to go in hap-hazard, one over the other anyway, but are carefully arranged. The leaves are made to lie under the stem; flowers are cut open and pressed. Such painstaking is old maidish but is productive of results. Fernald looks upon all this as important and is contemptuous of those who do not take pains. He is caustic and severe in

his remarks, so that most persons dislike him or do not get along with him. Wiegand's assistants on the Newfoundland journey a year ago could not abide him. Like many others they were writhing inside at his remarks. Dr. Wiegand himself observes the rudeness of Fernald's jibes, but he ignores these things, for he has learned that this is superficial or at least not serious, for he found that Fernald, beyond question, really and genuinely liked him.

Fernald goes to any length in pains with specimens. He got the idea on the Newfoundland trip that hot driers did not produce as good, as superior specimens as cold ones, so that a lot of time was lost in cooling off driers which had been heated to get rid of their water.

– Private herbaria. When W.R. Dudley was working up the Cayuga Lake Basin Flora he made an herbarium of the plants of the region. He also made some duplicates which he put into the local herbarium of the Cornell Department of Botany. This duplicate set was fairly full but not complete. When Dudley left Cornell for California he took the original set with him to Stanford as his own herbarium. This was the nucleus of the present herbarium at Stanford. Wiegand says that as he came along in the Department both Professors Atkinson and Rowlee laid it down as a policy of the Botany Department that no member of the Department should build up a private herbarium; also that it was not necessary that any instructor should buy and make a private library,

that the Department should furnish all necessary books. So, Wiegand says, that he has few books – Because when he was at Wellesley he found there a most excellent library for a small college.

The herbarium here has, now, the very large collection of Stewart Burnham. It consists of 10,000 specimens, collected in various parts of the United States by Burnham, particularly in western New York where he lived and to some extent in California where he was a student at Stanford, and to a considerable extent increased by exchange. Burnham is a man 55 years old or maybe 59; he is by instinct a collector; he has not the training to do much real work on the collection. The collection includes mosses and fungi, as well as flowering plants.

— Dr. A.L. Grant has taken a position under a three-year contract in botany at the Hugenot College, Wellington, South Africa. Dr. Wiegand has been speaking of her life here. She had perfectly amazing energy, and never seems to get tired. As usual she made a great many friends right away within a week of her arrival she had become better known than some persons who had been here five years. She likes meeting people — she fairly revels in it. She takes a personal interest in them. She was constantly doing things for students and advising them about their problems. Shortly after she came here she saw that the women in the graduate scientific schools were not getting their share of social and University life. So

she started to organize a graduate womens scientific fraternity. She soon had a number deeply interested in it. She has organizing power. She has leadership. She knows how to push things so as to get results. And the fraternity became a fact. Now, curiously, after it got to going smoothly, those in charge resented Mrs. Grant's desire to boss everything connected with its affairs. They willingly gave her credit for starting the Society and making it a success. But they did not like her constant interference. There was something pathetic in this. Mrs. Grant helped Dr. Wiegand organize his courses and gave him very effective assistance. She was a great help to him always; and yet he was placed in more or less trying position, because of her aggressiveness

in showing partiality as between her and other assistants on the staff. The other assistants never liked her because of her domineering ways. Dr. W. never felt sure that she was really interested in taxonomy or was only using it to carve out a career for herself – and yet she seemed to have a scientific attitude towards botany – But there was always this doubt. He has not been able to use her keys to Mimulus very well.

No one else was ever able to take so much interest in students as she did. The result was that taxonomy became popular. It was the thing to take it. And when Mrs. Grant decided to go to South Africa there was a perfect procession outside her office, waiting to bid her goodbye. Parents came to thank her for the interest

she had shown in their children. Now that she is in South Africa she wants to get away from it. The college is too religious, too strait-laced for her. Mrs. Grant likes lots of people around, where there is much movement, much "go" to things. The staid old-time decorum at the Hugenot College is not at all to her taste. She is extremely desirous of securing a position in California. All this from Dr. Wiegand.

The cricket in the woods here at Ithaca has a certain "song", a certain vibration dependent upon the temperature; as it grows colder into the fall the vibration slows up and there is a marked difference due to temperature. Cf. p. 159. This general fact I have from Dr. Wiegand.

– Stewart Burnham is an "old bach" He came to Ithaca with his collections about 5 years ago. He has deposited his collections with the Cornell Herbarium and means to donate them eventually. He has collected everything which comes his way for a very long time. He is not much of a taxonomist. He sees differences between species fairly well but is not able to use floras or keys critically. He is a creature of regular habits. He gets up about 5 o'clock, has breakfast early and gets to the herbarium by 7 o'clock or earlier. He works until 3 and then leaves on the minute. (Goes to bed at 7:30.) He is so punctual that one feels that he beats the clock.

Dr. Wiegand tells me these facts about him. We are sitting on the ↑rear veranda off the sitting

room at Wiegands home, in the evening. The sky is fairly clear with a crescent moon hung above the wood which screens the back of the place. It is one of these peaceful quiet evenings in midsummer; when suddenly the quiet was broken by a cricket. As the cricket sang Dr. Wiegand said with a little chuckle: Burnham is as regular as a cricket. The cricket begins to vibrate on the 10th of August and keeps going until the first frost. Well – Burnham has helped me a lot with the herbarium and I appreciate his help.

I put these notes down because Burnham (a graduate of Stanford) has been a California collector. "People like Burnham and they go to him for help in regard to the native plants."

— M. L. Fernald. "He is not liked by persons in general, because he is so crabbed and abrupt in his manner. He and Robinson do not get along well together but they pull together for the Gray Herbarium without showing surface antagonism. Fernald is much the better scientist without doubt. Robinson is, however, much the more agreeable man. He has a gracious manner, very pleasant ways. The organization at the Gray Herbarium is much more perfect than I have known it elsewhere says Wiegand. Robinson has a way of organizing things so that they seem to go right on without effort or friction. Everything is systematized and in order; even the unmounted material at the Gray Herbarium is accessible."
— K. M. Wiegand.

— Stewart Burnham tells me that he was at Stanford, 1893-1895, doing his botany under Dudley. Used Greene's Manual of the Botany of the Bay Region for determination. Also Rattan's † Flora. Burnham botanized in the Coast Ranges; † Popular also in the Sierra Nevada in the region of Yosemite and Hetch-Hetchy, going in with a pack-burro. He was later at Michigan University; later still at the New York Botanical Garden, living at the same table with † Marshall Howe and † P.A. Rydberg. He admires Howe very much for his straightforward Vermont honesty. He also assisted † J.K. Small, whom he likes very much, in arranging his herbarium of Southern plants in his own house. Burnham intimated that Small had sold this private collection; but this could scarcely be. cf. p. 158.

– Sparganium minimum Fries. This has been collected in "water pockets in sandy strand, half-way along w. side Lake Tahoe. Alt. 6250 ft. By K. M. Wiegand 74f. Aug. 29, 1921. There is no question that this is S. minimum I think. Wiegand, too, regards his determination as probably correct.

Abrams, Fl. Pac. Coast, attributes S. angustifolium to San Bernardino Mts. S. minimum to Wash., neither Ore. nor Calif. [ore do I.]

Wiegand's minimum specimens may have been, as equivalent sheets, passed by me as S. simplex or as S. angustifolium. I will have to go into this again.

"No description equals the specimen on which it was based. One can study the specimen and get more from it than from any description ever published. Future investigation will constantly derive more and more from it." – L. A. Burt, at one of the sessions.

– Invited to dinner at the Hosmers. There were present: J. W. Bailey of Harvard; Torgeson of Sweden and his secretary Folke Johanssen. They have been on a tour of the Pacific Coast (the Swedes) including California and the Redwood Belt. Bailey has a figure of the tallest Redwood in the Bull Creek Grove, 386 feet, though his memorandum in his pocket booklet said 360, a discrepancy he did not explain. He is to be in California in January. Professor and Mrs Ralph Hosmer have a very pleasant house on the north side of Fall Creek, the new residential district. After dinner John Young came around and took me out to Aurora to see a Sequoia gigantea tree planted long ago. It is about 65 feet high and 3 ft. diam. at 4 ft.; 4 ft. diam. at base, all figures = eye estimates. The lower limbs up to 35 or 40 ft. have

trees cut away, owing to being frozen killed a winter or two ago.
– Russia is well represented at the Congress; Prof. Alexander Iversanoff of Leningrad, who has a very marked gift of humor. He does not speak English really well – but well enough to give a tang to his humor.
Comes also Nicolas A. Maximow, Professor of Botany, Chief of the Department of Plant Physiology, All-Russian Institute of Applied Botany and New Cultures. His wife Tatiana A. Maximow, also Professor of Botany in the same. They are coming to California after the Congress.
– Went to supper at the Wiegands. Present, Professor Aven Nelson, Dr. Snow of Wellesley, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Fall of Toronto. In some way these two mentioned the name

Miss Davis in reference to California of years ago. I asked on a mere chance if it might be Miss N. J. Davis and it was! that is to say Leucothoa Davisiae! – a collector concerning whom I never had the faintest clue. They gave me the following facts concerning her. – "She lived in Birmingham, Pa., for at least 65 years. She was Principal of the Birmingham School for girls, succeeding Mr. Greer, who was founder and president of the school. She was at first a teacher of the classics in the school; taught Mrs. Falls mother, then Mrs. Fall. She was a graduate of Holyoke College, perhaps in the first class that graduated. She went during the summer vacation to Cambridge to study botany with Asa Gray, or at least to do botanical work under his eye.

She went, [they thought twice,] to California, at least once before the days of the overland railroad, that is by sea and over the isthmus. She and Mr. Greer planted an arboretum of 100 acres at the school. She has relatives in Pennsylvania, the Davises being an old Pennsylvania family. There was a jubilee celebration at Birmingham on the year when she had completed sixty years of teaching. She died five years ago last June, at the age of 82 or more years."

– Euphorbia leptocera. J.B.S. Norton speaks of a var. franciscana, many-stemmed, from San Francisco, that he thinks now may have been merely a seasonal variation, becoming perennial merely by reason of the mildness of the winter.

One meets a bewildering lot of men here: Gunderson of Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Bradley Moore Davis of Michigan; Barrington Moore; W.S. Cooper of Minnesota; R.J. Johnston of Univ. of S. California who has been using my new manual; H.H. Smith of Milwaukee Museum who speaks of my old-time friend S.A. Barrett; Rabo of the New York University cruise who appears to have traveled everywhere; H.W. Jennison of Univ. of Tenn, Knoxville, who is using my "Economic Flora" even in Tennessee because of its phylogenetic table (introduced to me by Zeller of Oregon); J. Elton Bodewick of Syracuse, State Coll. Forestry, a young fellow who has used my tree book;

W. Lubimenk, Leningrad.
Edwin C. Honey, Bailey Hall, Ithaca, New York (took a photo of us in Enfield Glen); H.B. Brown, Syracuse, Forestry; Dana of Forestry, introduced to me by Hosmer; he has just returned from the Forestry Congress at Rome.

To my mind one of the terrible bores of the Congress is P.A. Rydberg, who if not talking about trivial points, is at least talking in a trivial way or somewhat childish. He has a habit of thinking suddenly of some new point and running off tangentially on it.

Skottsberg gave a good paper in opposition to the claims for small genera. He made no points I think which I myself have

not formulated, but he did it very well and presented it effectively. 1. Large genera were more convenient than small. There is not so much to remember. 2. Large general are easie than small genera. He disputed the claim as fictitious, as illusory, that small genera are easier. 3. Geographic significance in indicating relationships in different countries. 4. A. large genus reacts differently in widely different habitats and presents widely different life-forms. All this picture is lost, if the genus is split up.

— one of my pleasant contacts here was with Dr. S. F. Blake, Smithsonian Institution. We talked Compositae. He is doing Compositae as a part of it for Abrams Pacific Coast Flora. He evidently liked many of (cont. p. 139

– went this Sat. morning to L. H. Bailey's "hole-in-the-wall" as he called it. He came to Willard Straight Hall and took me down in his car, Miss Bailey driving. He has bought part of the old Russel Sage property. It is beautifully situated on the slope of the hill between the Campus and Ithaca town. He uses the old Sage stable for his herbarium. There is a garden behind it where he grows many things. He has an herbarium of nearly 90000 sheets, representing the wild and cultivated plants of the world. He has gone in for palms in later years and made a trip to South America perhaps two, for material. It costs him about 10$ per specimen to collect, after he gets into

the field. He takes a photograph of the palm, takes a leaf and photographs it, takes a section of the base and portions above, collect and presses as much of the flower panicle as possible, of this he takes a photo. of the whole; takes fruit. He remarked wearily: "You would not think an old fellow like me would go in for palmistry." He has also "become sweet" on Dianthus, he says; and is gathering material for a revision. He orders all the seed a European dealer has, grows it, preserves all data, including the seed packet and makes a specimen. He is also working on a Revision of Rubus. He travels all over the eastern United States after

Rubus, clear to the Gulf and to Arkansaw. He showed me specimens of Rubus ostryaefolius Rydb. The type spm. of this has neither flowers nor fruit. Bailey visited the type locality and found it abundantly in fruit. He has a full suite of fl. and later in specimens. Bailey says most herbaria - all herbaria in East - are next to worthless as to their Rubus specimens. A representation of Rubus was put before him: He said: "There is nothing here worth the attention of a serious botanist. Sterile spms. are important in Rubus, that is sterile branchlets. Rooting stems are also important. He is gradually getting some light. He has a good deal of "floating" material. This is tied down eventually when directive material comes in.

Bailey's collection of palm books is very valuable. He paid four guineas for that rarity, Wallace's Palm Trees of the Amazon [1853]. He has the monumental Sertum Palmarum Brasiliensum by J. Barbarossa Rodrigues. Also Martius,' great work on the Palms of Brazil. Bailey has always been a skilful and gifted compiler as well as an investigator - but now he is going in for basic facts all the way through. As for myself I cannot write a description without specimens before me and access to my notes and experiments.

Orton of Wisconsin came in while I was with Bailey. Also Dr. Moore of Fayetville, Arksaw, Univ. of Ark.; also Dr. Moore's wife; a charming couple.

Chicago, Ills.

– Visited Field Museum. The plant collections are extensive and fill several halls. I mean the exhibition material for the public. The exhibits are excellently done. I noted the following:

– Kumquat (Citrus japonica). Grown in Cal.

– "California produces 20 million pounds of figs a year" ? 1892

– Okra (Hibiscus esculentus).

– Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa).

– Mastic Gum (Mastic is used by Moslem ladies to whiten the teeth. Moslem physicians say it is stimulant, diuretic and aphrodisiac). Pistacia lentiscus.

– Scirpus lacustris. Split stems used for soft collapsible bas kets by Pit River Indians of Modoc and Lassen counties.

– Paddy bags. Made from fibres

of Cocos nucifera.

– Areca catechu. Betel Nut Palm. Leaves split for basketry.

– Fibres. Yucca baccata leaves.

– Splints. Yucca arborescens wood.

– Pinus palustris. Mats for rooms and for door mats made from the needles. Also exhibits of yarn from the needles

---

Davis, Nancy. See letter from A. M. Gries in 1926.

Cont: from p. 185.

— Took Professor and Mrs. Domin to Muir Woods to see Sequoia gigantea. He is Professor of Botany in the Charles University, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia. He speaks very good English; his wife is rather more fluent and commands a wider vocabulary. He was quite thrilled by the sight of the large Sequoias, especially their height. He collected everything of interest — herbs, shrubs and trees, and showed he had an excellent collector's eye. He asked the name of a shrub at the park boundary. I replied Rhamnus californica. Ahe, he said, everything is californica! When I do not know the name of a species I will say californica.

He had much sense of humor in his make-up and when I

used the species name californica during the day as I had so frequently to do, he laughingly adverted to his first remark. In most cases the species name is truly appropriate — that is the species is endemic and does not range beyond California.

He remarked in surprise that here in America ecologists are not systematic botanists! They should, he thought, know the plants in all stages in the field; be able to recognize the leaves in early stage, in late stage, the inflorescence and the fruit.

I took my two visitors, for Mrs. Domin went everywhere with us, to the chaparral area. I showed them Arctostaphylos sensitiva Jepson and indicated the difference in fire reaction as contrasted with

Arctostaphylos glandulosa in this matter. Dr. Domin said he had seen Pinus contorta show distinct fire-reaction in the Yellowstone, its seedlings germinating promptly in light sire of full insolation. The maquis formation of the south of France he thinks a climax; though once forested it is now composed of shrubs which may once have been trees, certainly there was once forest there, but the forest will never come back, he says; not even in an infinite time because insolation has changed the conditions permanently. He says that Ewart of Australia has a paper on the relation of fire to the scrub or "bush". Domin has written a similar note. Apropos of introduced European plants of which he noticed

many as we went along. He said: "I noticed Hieracium aurantiacum very common in the eastern United States. With us, where it is native in our mountains, it is not common; indeed we find it not easy to make it grow well in our botanic gardens."

- W. W. Eggleston just in. He says: "Asclepias vestita is very common in the upper San Joaquin Valley towards the southeastern head of the valley. Above Caliente, at a higher level, A. eriocarpa comes in. It is less common but extends widely over the montane area. It is a species fatal to sheep; also to stock, though stock less commonly touch it. As I descended into the Kern River Valley (= Kernville Valley), A. vestita

came in again. A. eriocarpa extends north to Tehama Co. (Paine Creek). In this region I get a "fremontii" form. The true "fremontii" I collect at Marysville Buttes at Fremont's camp, that is to say at the spot where he camped on his journey from Shasta. There is no difference between this and eriocarpa in flowers. None at all."

"Leucothoea davisiae is poisonous to cattle. I find a good deal of it in Trinity County. It is also in the n. Sierra Nevada frequent in places. Zygadenus glaberrimus is poisonous to sheep. Also Kalmia polifolia. Most Ericaceae are injurious to cattle. Rhododendron occidentalis is somewhat poisonous."

"Asa Gray was a great man and did great things for North American botany but he was not as great

as represented. He modeled his Lessons in Botany after Wood's book - but of course gave no credit to Wood. He wrote to Torrey declaring he was going to drive Wood's book out of business with his own Manual, but Wood always had the lead. Gray encouraged Chapman to get out his Flora of the Southern States in order to get ahead of Wood's new Manual which was to extend over the South. This was the only time Gray got ahead of Wood. Gray criticized Wood's Class Book severely*. He also attacked Buckley so severely on his Texan new species**, that Buckley did not publish further."

"Wood kept journals of his travels. He has a journal of his travels in California. While in San Francisco

* Am. J. Sci. ser. 2, 32: 124-130.
** Proc. Phil. Acad. 1862 (332)

he cultivated the acquaintance of H. H. Bancroft — bookseller, publisher, historian. It was evidently made up between the two that Wood was to write a Flora of California and Bancroft was to publish it. Bolander got wind of this and aired himself in opposition* in the San Francisco Chronicle. Frederick Billings gave Wood $200.00 in gold to help defray stage travel expense; and by someone Wood was given a free pass on the river steamers"?

Asclepias fremontii is very fatal to sheep. It is difficult to find around the Marysville Buttes, because the sheep men go ahead of their flocks and cut it out.

Cf. p. 179 supra.

* Criticism of Wood also appears in Proc. Cal. Acad. of the time.

— Dr. Nicolas A. Maximow, Professor of Botany, All-Russian Institute of Applied Botany, Leningrad, Russia, with his wife Tatiana A. Maximow, Professor of Botany in the same institute, Leningrad University, have arrived in Berkeley for a visit to the University of California. I called on them at the Whitecotton Hotel on Saturday evening, took them to dinner on Sunday evening to the Berkeley Inn, to the Faculty Club afterward to see the Club, to the Doe Library this morning (Sept. 6) to see the library; to Hilgard Hall afterwards where I turned them over to the Agricultural men. Mrs. Maximow is a remarkably intelligent woman. She speaks English fairly well (though with effort) while her husband rarely attempts to say a few words.

She said: The botanical library in St. Petersburg was not heated during the war and many books were hopelessly ruined on or account of the cold and damp. (The staff mycologist found several new fungi by reason of this). The herbarium is in splendid condition. Nicolas Vavilov is now in Palestine and Abyssinia. He has recently gotten out in Russian, with an English translation, a book on the origin of cultivated plants.

— Mr. H. L. Mason, my new instructor, says: "When I was an undergraduate at Stanford another fellow and I kept a store where students bought what they needed, especially food-supplies. The other fellow put up the money to begin with ($400 oo) our capital. After graduating I did not want to stay in that line of work because of its being too narrowing a life. So I sold out my share for $1400 oo. I bought myself a good outfit of several suits of clothes — some of which I have yet —, made a trip East to see my people — and ended up with $3000 oo left. The store was a fine money-maker but I could not see my way to stop on for life in a little store.

I have a twin brother. My father could not tell us apart. Indeed at Stanford on the occasion of a party I took Miss Lucile Rorish [new Associate in Botany] to the party, my brother took her home — and she did not know the difference!"

Dr. Karel Domin, Professor of Botany in the Charles University, Director of the National Museum, Czechoslovakia. Prague VI. (See p. 176

Purchases of Books

I have made purchases of interesting books in London, making about vols. in the set.

New Books. — Printed Less than 20 Years.

Huxley, Works (12 vols)
Wallace, Life + Letters (2 ")
Trop. Nature
Malay Archipel.
Wodehouse, Eng.-Greek Lex.
Boswell, Journey to Hebrides.
Thycydides, Peleopon. War
Jackson, Geo. Bentham
Solereder, Anatom Dicots. 2 vols.
Pepys, Diary.
Evelyn, Diary
Thomson, Introd. to Sci.
Morley, Life of Cromwell
Petrie, Arts Crafts Egypt.
Lankester, Science from an Easy Chair.
Horace, Works.
Quiller-Couch, Oxford Bk. of Victorian Verse.
" " Ballads
Hutchinson, Famulus of Fl. Plants
Gibson, Outlines Hist. Bot.
Johnson, Lives of Poets
Gertrude Bell, Syria
Strickland, Queen Elizabeth
Golden Treas., 2nd ser.
Motley's Dutch Republic 3 vols.
Geo. Adam Smith, Historical Geog. Holy Land.
Allingham, Poems.
Barrow, Mutiny of the Bounty
Lane, Modern Egyptians.
Xenophon, March of the Ten Thousand.

Ken Guides { Gardens. Portraits.
Thycydides, Peloponnesian War
Stowell, Call of the Open Road.
John Adams, Latin Self-Taught
Cruden, Concordance.
Sidney, Poems.
Marvell, Poems.

Purchases of Books

Old Books — Printed More Than 20 Yrs.

Thayer, Fls. Pac. Coast (1887) 10s. 6d.
Stanley, Life of Arnold, 2 vols. (1880)
Tristram, Land of Israel (1865)
In the Fields with Linnaeus.
English Surnames.
Lang, Hist. Modern Egyptians.
Heroes of Science.
Dick by Smiley.
Goebel, Outlines.
Huxley, Letters.
Martyn, Language of Botany.
Schleiden, The Plant
Dorn, Hortus Cantaga
Darwin, Naturalists Voy.
Babington, Manual.
Wallace, Travels on Amazon.
Hook + Arn. British Fl.
Mueller, Select Extra-Trop Plants
Humboldt, Views of Nature
Britten, Biog. Index.
Hofmeister, Higher Cryptogams.

Friend, Flowers and Flower Lore.
Stewart + Curry, Flora of NE. Ireland.

Worlds Congress of Plant Sciences

Addresses.

-P. S. Standley, Smithsonian Inst., small short slender, with dark brown eyes, a smaller man than N. L. Britton.
- Briquet, Geneva.
- Gleason, N. Y. Bot. Gard.
- Copeland, son of Copeland of the Phillipine Bureau of Science formerly; the son is a grad. Coll. Agr. U. C., now teaching bot. in Sacramento High School, the father still farming at Chico
- Shantz, has been recently in the Mohave Desert southwestward making a survey of the native vegetation southward. He takes Freeman's place (T. retires by age) at Illinois.
- Hitchcock, A. S., has become quite gray.
- St. John, Harold, has recently been on a collecting trip in the gorge of the Snake River
- Hill, A. W., Sprague, T. S. - Kew.

- Rendle, A. B., British Museum.
- Tibbe , Miss. has surveyed and is to publish an account of the county in Illinois where Carthage College stands. She is in Carthage College.
- Evan Rabe, New York Univ.
- Tansley, England.
- Skottsberg, Sweden.
- Ramsbottom, England.
- Harper, Columbia
- L. H. Bailey, President of the Congress.
- W. S. Cooper. Minnesota.
- A. R. Bechtel, Wabash College. Has used my Trees of California as a text in giving summer work at Cornell.

Ithaca, 1926.

World's Congress of Plant Sciences

Addresses

- Professor Wendle, Utrecht.
- S. M. Zeller, Oregon State College who brought regards from Dr. Gilkey.
- Carl Mez, Professor at Konigsberg, Germany. Sero-diagnosis man with the long beard.
- Darrow, U. S. D. A. Has been along the Cal. Ore. coasts working on Fragaria chilensis; breeding strawberries at Washington.
- E. L. Shear, U. S. D. A., Tall thin fair man whose work I have often noted.
- A. H. Graves, fair slender man with refined faces. Has been at Yale; is now at Brooklyn Botanic Garden.
- Bentley, Cornell Univ., Forestry
- C. C. Deam, stoutish medium height with full dark beard, author of Trees of Indiana.
- J. B. S. Norton, formerly of Mo. Bot. Gard., author of Euphorbia papers, now in Maryland Agr. Coll.

- Canada. Dept. of Mines. Geological Survey. Memoir 54. No. 2. Biological Series. Annotated list of Flowering Plants and Ferns of Point Pelee, Ontario. By C. K. Dodge. Ottawa. 1914.
- Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Faull, dept Bot. Univ. Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Cornell staff, Dept of Botany.

- K. M. Wiegand
- Lewis Knudson, mycology.
  Eames, morphology.
  Reddick, pathology.
  Curtis, physiology.

Loren C. Petry
Muenchen

Ithaca. 1926

Books Noted or Consulted

- A. S. Pease. Vascular Flora of Coos Co. (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 37; no. 2 Vol. July 1924.
- Massas
- House . Annotated List of the Flowering Plants of New York State. Ferns and (N. Y. State Museum Bull. No. 254. Sept. 1924.).
- Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut. Graves, Eames, etc. State of Conn. Public Document no. 47. State Geological and Natural History Survey. 1910. Bull. 14.
- Plants of Southern New Jersey. Witmer Stone. Annual Report of the New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, N. J. Address Curator, for 1910. 1911
- Flora of the Upper Susquehannah. W. N. Clute. 1898.

All book first.

- Parcel of Dealer's Book Catalogs. Addressed to 11 Rosewood Road. No merchandise value. Not numbered nor registered.
- See p. 32 supra for shipments of herb. specimens, etc.

Collecting Specimens

Cf. p. 133, 128, 92, p. 148; cf. letter of Dec. 3, 1926 to Lena Scott Harris.

Manuscript Letters

- Rights in, as to publication, p. 135

Kew, Eng.

All book post. – New books.

√ XXXI. – P.O. Reg. 92.
Geo. Adam Smith, Hist. Geog. Holy Land
Poems by Allingham. Mutiny of Bounty
Kew P.O.

√ XXXII – P.O. Reg. no. 712.
Hooker & Arnott, Brit. Flora, printed 1850.
Lane, Modern Egyptians.
Xenophon, March of the Ten Thousand.

√ XXXIII – P.O. Reg. No. 710.
Kew Guides (Garden & Portraits
Thycidides, Peloponnessian War.
Call of the Open Road, Stowell.
John Adams, Latin Self Taught.

√ XXXIV. P.O. Reg. No. 711
Cruden's concordance. Sidney, Poems.
Marvell, Poems.

Parcel Post

— √ P.O. Parcel no. 45, Kew Gardens P.O.
Contents books (old) July 28 { Tristram, Land of Israel. Thayer, Wild Fls. Pac. Coast. Stanley, Life of Arnold.

— P.O. Parcel 47. Kew Gardens P.O.
Palestine plants to Washington. July 28.

— √ Not registered. Two suits clothing to W. L. Jepson, 11 Mosswood Road, Berkeley. July 28, 1926.

All book-post. – new books
Mail Shipments, July 26, 1926. cont. from p.

– 4 parcels new books. Addressed as in XII.
√ XX (Evelyn, Pepys, Thomson (Introd. Sci.)
P.O. Reg. 630
√ XXI (Boswell (Hebrides), Huxley 3 vols. Essays.
P.O. Reg. 633
√ XXII (Huxley, 3 vols Essays) { This parcel may have been marked XXIII
√ XXIV (Wallace, Trop. Nature, Malay Archip.
√ XXIII – not used (unless inadvertently for XXII.
Mailed from Kew Gardens P.O. July 26

– 3 parcels, new books, addressed as in XII
√ XXV (Hutchinson, Fams. Fl. Plants,) Gibson's Hist. Bot.
P.O. Reg. no. 635.
√ XXVI (Huxley, Essays, 3 vols)
P.O. Reg. no. 634.
√ XXVII (Huxley, Letters, 3 vols.)
P.O. Reg. no. 636.
Mailed from Kew Gardens P.O. July 27, 1926

— 2 parcels, new books, addressed as in XII
√ XXVIII. Greek Lexicon. P.O. Reg. 658.
√ XXIX Solereder, vol. 2. P.O. Reg. 659.
Mailed from Kew Gardens P.O. July 28.

— √ 1 parcel new books, addressed as in XII.
XXX P.O. Reg. no. 91.
Kew P.O. Strickland, Queen Elizabeth. Golden Treas. ser. 2.
Motley's Dutch Republic (3 vols).

from p. (next page.)

All book-post:

— 2 parcels XII and XIII new books addressed to University of California, Library in Room 202, Botany Building, Department of Botany, Berkeley, California. Mailed at Kew P.O. P.O. registration nos. 55 + 56

— 2 parcels XIV and XV, books marked as in no. VIII etc. Addressed to 11 Mossewood Road, Berkeley. P.O. registration nos. 53 + 54 Mailed at Kew P.O.

— 2 parcels XVI (Stanley, Cromwell, Politics, Arts + Crafts + Egypt) and XVII (Johnson's Lives + Gertrude Bell); new books from Kew P.O. Addressed like XII and XIII above. P.O. registration no. 75 (XVI) and no. 80 (XVII). Mailed at Kew P.O. 7/26

— 2 parcels new books. Addressed as XII. P.O. regis. no. 78 (XVIII – Horace Bentham Easy chair by Jacks & P.O. regis no. 79 (XIX – Oxford Bk. Ballads " " Victor. Verse Mailed at Kew P.O. 7/26

7 parcels of books by book-post numbered I to VII, in corner 6.2.63. (post office registration nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,) above duplicate address. Mailed Sat. morning, July 24, from Kew P.O. marked more than 20 years old. Addressed to W.H. Jepson, 11 Mossewood Road, Berkeley.

4 parcels of books by book-post numbered VIII, VIIII, X, XI. No XI contains Baedeker guides, Egypt, Palestine, England, – 2 of which are more than twenty years old; this packet marked – "These books came from U.S." The other packets marked: "Printed more than Twenty years. Customs may open." All 4 parcels addressed to 11 Mossewood Road to W.H. Jepson. Registered as follows; nos. 593, 594, 595 and 596 (the last = no. XI as above noted. Sent from Kew Gardens P.O.

Requests for Plants and Books

- Specimens of Californian coniferae for Davy at Oxford, Age Eucalyptus grove.
- Portrait of Nuttall for Dr. Jackson at Linnean Society.
- Portrait of myself for Kew collection.
- Abies bracteata seed for W. Robinson, Gravelye Manor.
- Flora of California, Parts 6 and 7 for Kew Library. Also for W. Robinson.
- For A.C. Grosovsky, Supt of Agr., Jerusalem, Parkinsonia spp., Hakea, Kangaroo Thorn.
- Length of Kelp for Allan Carpenter.
- Silva Cal. for Dr. A. J. Eames.
- " " for A. Bruce Jackson, 3 The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Kew, Surrey.

On Board the City of Harvard.

- Capt. J.W. Green, Eccleston, Lancashire.
- Dr. Lourie, the surgeons.
- — Williams, ? Fourth Officer.

Addresses

London 1926

- The Scalpa Society. "The National Society for checking the abuses of public advertising". London, England.
- A.H. Brosfield, Chairman of Council, National Playing Fields Association, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.

- Lt.-Col. Lenard Messel, 104 Lancaster Gate, W., London (met at Garden Club dinner).
- A. Bruce Jackson, 3 The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Kew, Surrey.
- Col. H.E. Gage, General Sec. Linnaean Soc., Burlington House, Piccadilly.
- Mr. Andrew, Town Clerk at St. Helens, Lancashire.
- Mr. Alfred Lancaster, Library and Museum, St. Helens (Name given me by Mr. Lavarack).
- Mr. W.S. Lavarack, Mill Bank, Mill Lane, Wallasey (Keeper of Museum, Liverpool).

Robert Brown — J. W. Ellis
A. K. Bulley — J. Mackarell
C. J. Green — W. H. Holt

- Liverpool Field Naturalists Club.
- Dr. Mehran Thompson, Hartley Labs., Liverpool University.
- F.R. Dickson — Nuttall, Ingelholme, Eccleston Park, Preston, Lancashire.

200 Addresses. London, 1926

- Society for the Promotion of Natural Reserves, British Museum of Natural History, S.W.1, London.
- Mrs. Jas. B. Falconer, Kew, The Priory, Priory Road.
  Mr. Claud Falconer, her son.
- H.O. Hinchman, The Priory, Kew.
- E.G. Baker's Printer:
  Imprimerie Erasmus,
  P. de Caulencer & B. Verhaeghe.
  Rue der la Conferie,
  Gand (Ghent),
  Belge.
  Samples of style of type, samples of contract, samples of rules regarding printing.
- May tailors Mumby & Co., Chiswick High Road. Mr. Jones. Mr. Cooke
- Dr. J.B. Davy, Imperial Institute of Forestry, Oxford.
- Mr. + Mrs. H.B. Williams, Boston.
  (Passengers on Orca)
- Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland. 1 Princeton st. London, W.C.1.

Kew Staff - 1926.

- Dr. Arthur W. Hill, Director
- Beans, Curator of the Gardens.
- Cotton, Curator of the Herbarium
- Major Chipps, Vice-Director
- Wright, Senior Assistant.
- T.A. Sprague, Assistant in the Herbarium.
- J. Hutchinson, Assistant in the Herbarium.
- A.S. Skan, Librarian.
- Dr. Otto Stapf, now retired and devoting his time to the Botanical Mag.
- Miss M.L. Green, Index Kewensis.

- A. Bruce Jackson, 3 The Avenue, Kew.

483

Memoranda – Aug. 1926.

– Lemmon Herbarium.
– Oil portrait for Stanford
–
–
–
–
– Mt. Lassen survey.
– ~~Foto post – first~~ at ranch
Tobatar
– Bibliography of Californian botanical, [illegible]
–
–
–
– A. H. Crosfield, Chairman of Council, National Playing Fields Association, 166 Piccadilly W.1.
"money as short is a sound investment, forgive big dividends in Brazil, Rubbers and all [illegible]"
– [illegible]
– Check up all mail slips put to front.
See vol. , pp. 470, 473, 496
See this vol., p. 32 and pages at end.
– ~~Check up~~ [illegible]
–
– Plans of botanical expeditions [illegible]
– Report on economic botany of Native Plants
– Framed U. S. Top. Survey Quadrangles for laboratory.

Sat.

1926	Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi	Dimanche
JANV.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FÉV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
AVR.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
MAI	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUIN	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..

1926	Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi	Dimanche
JUIL.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
AOUT	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
OCT.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
DÉC.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..